The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

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The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1885.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XIX NO 2
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLVIII, NO 46

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1M	2M	3M	6M	1Y
One inch	$2 00	$2 50	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00
Two inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	8 00	13 00
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Quarter column	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
Half column	10 00	14 00	17 00	25 00	30 00
One column	20 00	25 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

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Office in Ext's Building.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA.
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Office corner of Centre and Main Streets. Clark's Building.
Can be consulted in German.

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S. KNORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN.
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Attorneys-at-Law.
Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the left. Corner of Main and Market streets Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ *Pensions and Bounties Collected.*

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Attorney-at-Law,
ALSO
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Office in his building opposite Court House, 2nd floor, Bloomsburg, Pa. apr 13 '83

JOHN C. YOCUM,
Attorney-at-Law,
CATAWISSA, PA.
Office in NEWS ITEM building, Main street.
Member of the American Attorneys' Association.
Collections made in any part of America.

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All styles of work done in a superior manner, work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
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To be open at all hours during the day
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FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY. Moyer's new building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Assets.
Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn	$7,078,320
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,092
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HOME, OF N. Y.	
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The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.
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Franklin, " "
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Office on Market street, No. 5, Bloomsburg.
Oct. 24, 1

EXCHANGE HOTEL.
W. R. TUBBS, PROPRIETOR
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OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences

Hard times, low wages, shrinkage of values are all having their effect on prices. The Clothing market feels the effect so much as to reduce prices to almost a give away point.

Now is your time to buy good first-class Clothing, such as our stock is composed of, at the lowest figures known to us for years past.

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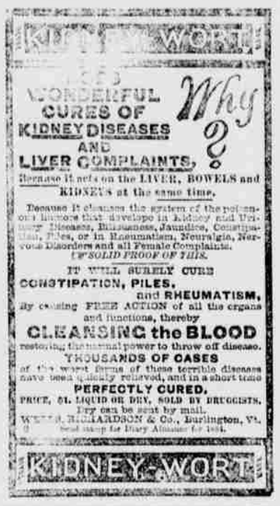

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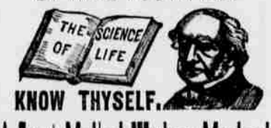

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A Great Medical Work on Manhood.

Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man. Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the Author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for $2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only $1.00 by mail post-paid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the officers of which he refers.

The Science of Life should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—*London Lancet.*

There is no member of society to whom The Science of Life will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—*Argonaut.*

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases and that have baffled the skill of all other physicians a specialty. Such treated successfully. HEAL THYSELF without an instance of failure. Mention this paper.
Jan. 9-4w d

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Infants and Children

What gives our Children rosy cheeks,
What cures their fevers, makes them sleep;
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When Babies fret, and cry by turns,
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Sour Stomach, Colds, Indigestion;
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An absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Pain in the Back, Burns, Galls, &c. An instantaneous Pain-reliever.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,
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TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
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N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets.
☞Orders will receive prompt attention

SELECT STORY.

THE OLD MAN'S BEQUEST.

One morning I stepped into the shop of Mr. Colimard, my bookbinder, and seeing nobody in except his wife I asked her:—

"Can I have my books? They were to be ready for me to-day."

"They are still under the press, Mr. Colimard expected to have them done by this evening, but he had to quit work, as he was summoned by a notary to appear at his office."

"A legacy, I suppose?"

"Yes, something of the kind, I imagine. It is almost like a dream. It came so unexpectedly that we hardly dare think about it. It is really silly in me to think about a legacy. We may get a ring or some little trifle as a remembrance, something not worth talking about. The deceased was under no earthly obligation to give us anything whatever, and it is really lunacy on my part to expect anything worth mentioning."

"Then he was not related to you at all?"

"Not in the least. It is a strange story. You know that Mr. Colimard has the table on which he works, close to the window. He needs all the light he can get to do his work properly. Every day from twelve to two o'clock, a thin old gentleman who had the appearance of being a respectable person, stood in front of our window, and looked in. He seemed to take a great deal of interest in book-binding, for he watched every movement of my husband. At last Mr. Colimard got angry at the old man for standing in his light, and he said: 'I wonder if that animated old skeleton is going to keep on coming every day to stare at me while I am at work. I suppose the old idiot comes here to wait for the undertaker.' My little boy, Polydor, who is an awful smart little chap, overheard this remark of my husband, and running out doors, said to the venerable old man: 'I say old Mr. Skeleton, do you come here every day to wait for the undertaker?

"I can very readily imagine what sort of a face the old gentleman made when he heard that."

"You are mistaken. He was not angry in the least. He laughed until the tears ran down his cheeks, and he patted our little boy on the head, and gave him a bonbon. Next day little Polydor renewed his acquaintance with the old man who had bonbons to give away. It is remarkable what a bright little boy Polydor is. The old gentleman gave him another bonbon, and kissed him besides. At last, to cut things short, after innumerable bonbons and kisses, the old gentleman came into our shop and struck up an acquaintance with us. After that, he came every day, and sat for half an hour or so, and chatted with us, about the weather, etc Here is the very chair in which the poor, dear old man used to sit, with our little Polydor on his knees, eating bonbons. He took a wonderful liking to our little son, and fondled him as if he was his own. He also took a great interest in our private affairs. Every once in a while he would ask, 'How is business? Are you getting along all right?' And he never failed to encourage us, and tell us to hope for the best in the future."

"And you say you did not know who the old man was?"

"At first we had no idea as to who he was, but afterwards we made inquiry, and learned that he was none other than the rich Bambriquet, who owned seventeen large houses from which he drew rents every month. When he encouraged us to hope for better things in the future my husband would say, 'If I owned seventeen houses, as you do, I would not be troubled much about the future. I'd snap my fingers in the future's face.' The old man would reply, 'My dear children, who knows but some of these days a house may drop down into your laps, when you least expect it.'"

"The old man was right. Nothing is impossible in this world."

"One day Mr. Bambriquet did not put in his usual appearance. At the end of a week my husband became very uneasy about the old man, and made inquiries. He ascertained that the poor, dear, kind old creature had caught a severe cold and gone to a land that is fairer than this. How badly we felt about it, for we had learned to love the old man for himself alone, and on account of the affection which he showed our little boy. He had, moreover, a large number of books which needed binding very badly, and we expected to get the job. We had scarcely begun to recover from the shock caused by the old gentleman being snatched away so prematurely, when we received a letter from the notary, requesting the attendance of my husband at the opening of the will.

"That looks very much as if the old man's prediction about the house falling into your lap was about to be realized."

"Nonsense! You may be sure no such good luck is going to befall us."

"And why should not a portion of his property fall to you?"

"Because the deceased has a whole herd of nieces and nephews, and he is not likely to rob his own relatives for the benefit of strangers."

"One house taken from seventeen can hardly be called robbery."

"That's what I have thought to myself. But the dear old man, who has been cut down so prematurely and unexpectedly, was not under the slightest obligation to give us anything whatever, as I have told you before."

"That may be so; but when he encouraged you to hope for better things in the future, did he not compromise himself, so to speak?"

"I think he did. It would have been much more kind and gentlemanly in him to have said nothing, rather than have raised the hopes of poor people, who are satisfied with their lot in life, only to dash them to pieces, particularly as we always treated him with the greatest kindness and forbearance."

"And didn't you say that he was very fond of your little boy?"

"He was always patting him on the head and smiling at him. He could not have petted the child more if it had been his own grandchild."

"If he liked your boy so much, who knows but that the old man in his will may not give the boy an equal chance with the nieces and nephews, for whom he may have a positive disliking?"

"Yes, such a thing is possible—but barely possible—although he has never seen any of those nieces and nephews, who, for all I know to the contrary, may be unworthy of the affection of such a good old gentleman."

"How do you know that you may not inherit this very house in which you live?"

"It might be. It's not worth much more than 17,000 francs. The nephews and nieces wouldn't miss that amount much, as the house needs repairs. There are also other things about this house that need improving. The good old man had unlimited confidence in his janitor, who has been swindling him for years whenever he got a chance. The villain lives like a prince, and pays no attention whatever to the comfort of the tenants of the house. He neglects his duties in a most shameful manner. I'll bounce him out of here in three shakes of a sheep's tail if I have anything to say about it. The way I'll turn the rascals out as soon as I get in will surprise the country. Then, again, there is that high stepping Madame La Strange on the first floor, who carries her head so high, and who looks down on poor people who are her betters. You can just bet your dulcet existence I'll take her down a peg. I'll teach her to put on airs to property owners. Just let me be boss of the shanty for five minutes, and the promptness with which she will be requested to hand in her resignation will take her breath away. And the best of it is, she has just had new paper put up in the room at her own expense—but she has got to go all the same. I'm going to raise the rent, on general principles, of every tenant in the house."

"But you said that business was dull in this part of the town, so I think you should rather reduce the rents than raise them."

"Not if the court knows herself, and I suspect that she does.

"If I was in your place I would not raise the rent on the poor people. Why not let them feel the benefit of the good fortune that has befallen you?"

"My dear sir, I am old enough to be able to attend to my own business without the advice of strangers," responded Mrs. Colimard with some asperity.

"Pray do not become excited, madam. Perhaps there is really no occasion for it. On the other hand, who knows but what the good old man may have left you that big house on the corner."

"Why, that's worth at least sixty thousand francs."

"And why shouldn't he leave you that house? If the old gentleman took it into his head to do something for your family why should he not have concluded to do something handsome?"

"What you say is very reasonable, indeed. I hadn't thought of that. But now that I come to think of it, as nobody compelled the dear old man to be good to us, why should he pick out the meanest of all his seventeen houses for us? Why should he do less for us than any of the other legatees?"

"Why should he? It would almost look as if he had a spite at you, if he poked off this house on you when he had so many better ones."

That's so. But let us be just. He was under no earthly obligation to do anything for us whatever."

"That's so. But what obligation was he under to do anything for his nephews and nieces whom he never saw?"

"While on the other hand he spent whole hours in the midst of our family," said Mrs. Colimard, musingly.

"It is not relationship, but love and affection that control men when they come to make their last will."

"That's true. And he had a great deal more love for us than he had for his nephews, who had not the decency to hunt him up and make life pleasant for him."

"You see, then, that really you have just as much right to his property as those nieces and nephews, who for all we know to the contrary may be very unworthy persons, and who might do a great deal of mischief if they had money."

Mrs. Colimard seemed to be absorbed in thought for a few moments, and then she sighed.

"If right and justice were only to prevail in this matter—"

"What then?"

I say if right and justice were to prevail why should not we inherit the old man's sixteen houses, and the nieces and nephews get this old tumbled down barrack of a place for their share?"

Just at this moment the shop door was opened suddenly, and Mr. Colimard entered. He was as pale as a ghost, and seemed to be laboring under great mental excitement. It is impossible to describe the nervous frenzy with which his wife ejaculated:

"Well?"

Mr. Colimard was so much out of breath that he could not reply at once.

"Speak, then!" she fairly shrieked.

"He has—only left—the boy—thirty thousand francs."

Madame Colimard sank back into the chair in a half fainting condition; but she revived almost immediately and with blazing eyes and compressed lips she hissed:

"*The old viper!*"

Poking the Fire.

Some one has written a long letter to the queen teaching the correct manner of treating the fire. It is never to be poked, says this domestic Mentor, as poking is a waste of caloric. I can imagine that individual's house, constructing it from this item of information, as the learned constructed the statue of Hercules from the foot. The windows are drawn up for fear of dust. The blinds are never drawn up for fear of the sun. The chairs are kept covered in holland wrappers. When anyone indulges in a nap there are layers of foreign matter introduced between the sleepy head and the couch or armchair on which it rests.—*London Truth.*

A curious fact in relation to the Greely Arctic expedition is not generally known. According to Lieutenant Greely's account of the nineteen men who perished, all but one were smokers and the one was the last to die. The seven surviors were non-smoking men.

Down in a Coal Mine Shaft.

A correspondent to the New York *Sun* thus gives a description of the great coal mine shaft at Carbondale, Pa., which has a depth of over a quarter of a mile:

"The candidate for the experience of visiting for the first time a coal mine by way of the perpendicular shaft that leads to the Cimmerian depths must not pause at the edge of the chasm to consider the matter. The rope that slowly unwinds at the surface as the car and platform are lowered through the darkness may part before the journey is fairly begun, and the bottom of the shaft is a good quarter of a mile below; but if the visitor stops to ponder over that possibility and lingers to calculate its consequences the chances are that he will never see the inside of a coal mine. If he really desires the experience he must step in off hand like, as the old miner said, and imagine he is going to a picnic.

It is an exciting trip down a coal mine shaft to a novice. One who is nervous in an ordinary elevator, surrounded by upholstery and light, and with the monotony of the trip varied by frequent stops and constant changes among the occupants, would simply die on the journey down a mine shaft. Visitors who have the courage to make the trip are not many. Hundreds go to the colliery firm in the intention to descend the shaft; but nine-tenths of them change their minds when the clash and clangor and whirr of the machinery, the stifling dust, and the hurrying, sooty workmen surround and flit about them. Some visitors who have kept their courage to the sticking place until they have entered the car, lose it when the descent into the depths begins, and cower down to the bottom of the car, motionless with fear, and not infrequently lose consciousness.

The space is narrower in a mine shaft, and the impenetrable darkness makes it appear to be more contracted than it really is. The miners' lamps are but as firefly twinkles. Water filters through the rocky walls and patters upon you as you pass down, like uncomfortable rain drops from dripping eaves. The oscillations of the rope that holds your life are painfully apparent. The cheerful thought cannot be driven away that some ponderous rock, which has been hanging for years from one side of the shaft or the other, will more than likely be given the jar this trip which will fetch it thundering down upon the car. Even the fact that the miners make this trip twice a day, laughing and talking, and even humming snatches of folk songs—but never whistling; to whistle in a mine will fetch the worst of luck, they say—fail to remove all thought of danger from the mind of the novice descending a mine shaft. There may be sensations of greater happiness and relief than those he feels when the car reaches the bottom, but I doubt it.

Every one who can read knows what a coal mine is. One is like another—the galleries crossing each other in all directions, like the streets of a town with many turnings—a black and deep city, a city of coal. Some of the galleries are long and wide and well ventilated; others are low, narrow and tortuous, with air suspiciously foul and charged with danger. The laden cars, trundling along the dingy tramways toward the foot of the shaft, pass the empty ones going back into the hidden depths for other burdens. The noises of blasts, the smell of powder, the rumble here and there of falling coal, the glimmer of lamps, whose feeble rays barely outline the ghoulish forms of the miners at their toil; the noise of water pouring from the many subterranean veins sundered by the pick and drill—these are the sights and sounds that surround the life a miner leads, by night and day, hundreds of feet beneath the ground. Work never ceases in a coal mine when it is being run to its full capacity. One set of men go down the shaft at daylight and come out at dark, meeting at the surface the men who are going down, and whom they will meet coming out again next morning.

Fire damp explosions and falls of roofs and walls are the great dangers the coal miner fears. The one has been greatly lessened of late years by improved ventilation of mines—an improvement that had to be compelled by law. Before Davy gave to miners the safety lamp that canonized him among them, it was the custom to light the fire-damp in coal mines every night. It is within the memory of old miners yet when it was the duty of one man to fire the gas in certain mines, especially in Continental mines, so that the explosion might be provoked and the mine made accessible again for the men next day. Wrapped in a covering of wool or leather, the face protected by a mask and the head enveloped in a hood like a monk's cowl, this man entered the noisome depths to perform the dangerous task imposed upon him. The fire-damp is lighter than air and floats above it. To keep as much as possible in the area of respirable air, the penitent, as the man was called, because of the resemblance of his dress to that of a religious order of the Catholic Church, crawled on the ground, bearing before him a long pole with a lighted taper on the end. As he made his way along, alone in the poisonous mazes of the mine, his taper came in contact with the explosive gas, and detonation after detonation followed one another until the noxious substance had been entirely decomposed and the atmosphere was safe. Frequently the penitent was killed at his post, either by the force of the explosion or by coal and rock dislodged and falling upon him.

Fire-damp explosions are still very frequent in coal mines, and in too many instances the responsibility may be traced to recklessness on the part of the miner himself.

It is remarkable that in the confined and sunless atmosphere in which the coal miner lives at least half of his life he contracts but few maladies. He never suffers from fever. Still, in the course of time the bad air works destruction to his blood, impoverishing it, and makes him an easy victim to anæmia. The dust arising from the coal does its fatal work to chest and lungs. If the miner is seen with the grime of his labor washed from his face, its pallor will be startling to the stranger. His eyes are protruding, his form stooped, his gait uncertain and shambling. He frequently works in water up to his knees, and he thinks nothing of it, but he is in constant fear of taking cold when in the open air. While the out-door laborer in the coal regions congratulates himself that he is not subject to the hardship and exposed to the perils that the miner is, the miner rejoices that he is sheltered from the inclemency of the weather, from cold and wind and rain, unlike his less favored brother, the out-door laborer. The miner, as everybody knows, is superstitious and credulous. He believes in ghosts, in haunted mines, in myths of all kinds.

Quaker and Queen.

The Friends call no man master; they honor all men, and their courtesy is free from servility. Queen Charlotte, the wife of George III., once paid a vist to a rich Quaker widow, who, on receiving notice that the queen intended to visit her, simply said she would be welcomed. How she was received is described in the following narrative:

The royal carriage arrived at the lodge of the park, punctual to the appointed hour. No preparations appeared to have been made, no hostess nor domestic stood ready to greet the guests. The porter's bell was rung; he stepped forth deliberately, with his broad-brimmed beaver on, and unbendingly accosted the lord-in-waiting with, "What's thy will, friend?"

This was almost unanswerable. "Surely," said the nobleman, your lady is aware that her majesty,——Go to your mistress and say the queen is here."

"No, truly," answered the man, "it needeth not; I have no mistress nor lady, but friend Rachel Mills expecteth thine. Walk in."

The queen and princess were handed out and walked up the avenue. At the door of the house stood the plainly attired Rachael, who without even a courtesy, but with a cheerful nod, said:

"How's thee do, friend? I am glad to see thee and thy daughter; I wish thee well! Rest and refresh thee and thy people before I show thee my grounds."

What could be said to such a person? Some condescentions were attempted, implying that her majesty came not only to view the park, but to testify her esteem for the society to which Mistress Mills belonged.

Cool and unawed she answered:

"Yea, thou art right there. The Friends are well thought of by most folk, but they need not the praise of the world. For the rest, many strangers gratify their curiosity by going over this place, and it is my custom to conduct them myself; therefore I shall do the like unto thee. Friend Charlotte, moreover, I think well of thee as a dutiful wife and mother. Thou hast had thy trial, and so had thy partner. I wish thy grandchild well through hers"—she alluded to the Princess Charlotte.

It was so very evident that the Friend meant kindly, nay, respectfully, that offense could not be taken. She escorted her guest through her estate.

The Princess Elizabeth noticed in her hen-house, a breed of poultry hitherto unknown to her, and expressed a wish to possess some of those rare fowls, imagining that Mrs. Mills would regard her wish as a law; but the Quakeress merely remarked with characteristic evasion:

"They are rare, as thou sayest; but if any are to be purchased in this land or in other countries, I know few women likelier than myself to procure them with ease."

Her royal highness more plainly expressed her desire to purchase some of those she now beheld.

"I do not buy and sell," answered Rachel Mills.

"Perhaps you will give me a pair?" persevered the princess, with a conciliating smile.

"Nay, verily," replied Rachel. "I have refused many friends; and that which I have denied my own kinswoman, Martha Ash, it becometh not to grant to any. We have long had it to say that these birds belonged only to our house, and I can make no exception in thy favor."

Don't Whip Them.

Violence does not succeed with children. A parent who don't know how to govern a child without whipping it ought to surrender the care of that child to some wiser person. Sportsmen once thought it was necessary to whip colts to teach them to start on the spot at the word, and pull steadily. They know now that an apple is better than the lash, and a caress better than a blow. If dogs and horses can be thus educated without punishment, what is there in our children which makes it necessary to slap and pound them? Have they less intelligence? Have they cold hearts? Are they lower in the scale of being? We have heard many old people say: "If we were to bring up another child we should never whip it." They are wise, but a little too late. Many children are of such quality that a blow makes them cowardly, or reckless, or deceitful, or permanently ugly. Whipping makes home distasteful—makes the boys run away, makes the girls seek happiness anywhere and anyhow. Whipping is barbarous. Don't whip.

The Dog the Bravest Animal.

People speak of "brave as a lion." The lion is not brave; he is a coward when the royal Bengal tiger, regarded as his equal is presented; he hesitates, makes a great parade, but does not get very near. The dog, on the other hand, will assail a lion, a tiger, a grizzly bear, an elephant, a dog, or a man, and he does not stop to count the size of his opponent. Many a man has been saved because his little dog, who is as quick as a flash, has annoyed a bear, behind, that was pursuing the man to death; he would turn to take care of the dog, which would of course dodge back and keep out of the way of the bear, while the man would be gaining distance, and when the bear turned for the man again, the dog was at his heels biting his ham-strings. We know of nothing but a dog that will fight a foe forty times his bigness, or one of its own kind and bigness to death, with such unqualified and eminent bravery; and, therefore, we account the dog the bravest thing that lives.—*Phrenological Journal.*

The Foaming of Cream.

This is caused usually by incorrect temperature, but again some unknown difficulty may be in the way at the time of churning, no opportunity being afforded to remove it during the period of making the butter. It is the opinion of an experienced dairyman that the cream is usually kept too long, which sometimes generates carbonic acid gas, in which, if any large amount of gas has developed, it will certainly foam, and no butter will form. Various things and conditions will aid in developing this gas, all of which should be avoided. The character of the milk, the food of the cows, their treatment, especially in driving them in hot weather with full udders; the utensils in which milked or set, if not perfectly sweet and clean, will in a very few hours in hot weather develop this gas. Sometimes this gas can be seen, or at least its effects, in the cream jar before the cream is put into the churn, in its swelling and bubbling like yeast. Some impurity in the milk, whether from foul water, partaken by the cow, sour food, or food partaken by the cow, sours before digestion, the high temperature of the milk, impure air, etc., are probable causes of foaming of cream. When milk is set in a warm place, and the cream raises above a stratum of sour liquid whey, or when it has been kept in the cream jar until this occurs, there may be expected trouble in difficult churning. There are also troubles in the winter about the butter coming. But that is from a different cause. Which will be a proper subject of discussion at the right time Thus the causes naturally point to the remedy. The cows must not be overheated by fast driving or otherwise. Their food and water must be pure and clear of all filth or scum. There has yet been no crucible discovered which can convert lead ore into gold. Nor can the cow, one of nature's laboratories for converting water and vegetation into milk and cream, convert impure food and water into pure and sweet milk and butter. And if the milk is pure when it is drawn it may be soon polluted by milk pails which have been half washed, and the milk which soaked into the pores or cracks permitted to sour and ferment in the heat. Or the milk may be set in a damp cellar. This can be when the cellar has been cleaned with the most scrupulous care. There is not ice enough used by the farmers in the care of their milk, cream and butter. And there is no excuse for this, as any farmer can build an ice-house and fill it at almost no cost, except putting in time which is generally wasted. Milk, cream and butter should always be kept at least as low as 62°, at or below which point seldom if ever carbonic acid gas develops. With pure food, cows rightly treated, clean vessels and set in rooms where the air is devoid of all impurity, and churned as soon as the cream is ripe, in a cool room, and the temperature of the cream kept down during the friction of churning, we think there will be little danger of foaming, and no trouble to get the butter to come.—*Farm, Field and Fireside.*

Washington Church-Goers.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, is a Presbyterian.

Mr. Teller is a Methodist, as is Mr. Lincoln.

Commissioner Loring is a congregationalist.

Ma. Blaine and family are Congregationalists.

Senator Dawes and Hawley are Congregationalists.

Mr. Plumb, of Kansas, is a regular attendant at church.

Senators Ingalls and John P. Jones are unknown as church-goers.

Senators Logan, Colquitt, Cockrell and Walker are among the Methodist brethern.

Senators Hale, Frye, Hoar and Governor Cong are Unitarians, as is Secretary Chandler.

Thaddeus Stevens almost invariably remained in the cloak room till prayers were over.

Senator Edmunds is an active member of the Episcopal church. So is Mr. Bayard, of Delaware.

Senator Brown, of Georgia, is a close-communion Baptist. Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, is also a Baptist.

President Arthur is an Episcopalian, and so are Secretary Frelinghuysen and Attorney General Brewster.

A majority of Representatives are reported to be church members. In rural districts this is a necessity.

No public mention is made of Mr. Hatton's church associations. His predecessor is fond of "Bob" Ingersoll.

Chaplains are reported as being surprised at so many members preserving a devout attitude during prayers. What did they expect?

Among the Catholics are General Rosecrans, Senators Fair and Farley, O'Hara, the colored Representative, and General Lefevre, of Ohio.

Hugh McCulloch is a Presbyterian. So are Representatives Breckenridge, Buckner, Randolph, Tucker (who is an Elder of the church) and Scales of North Carolina

Senators Pendleton, Hampton and Butler, with Representatives Dorsheimer, Hunt and King, of Louisiana; Bagley, Mabury and Gunner, of California, and Mr. Broadhead are among the Episcopalians. Edmunds and Hunt belong to the General Convocation. Mr. Mabury is a member of the Bishop's Council in his State.

Mr. Madden surprised the British Medical association at their last meeting by showing how common among children was the habit of liquor drinking and how many cases of juvenile alcoholism he had been called upon to treat in his own practice. The cases are found chiefly among people who send small children to public saloons for liquor. On their way home they take draughts of the liquor, and thus are sown the seeds which may germinate into an irresistible desire for alcohol. The doctor has lately treated a case of well-marked chronic alcoholism in a boy of eight and one of delirium tremens in a child of the same age.

"Have you got quail on toast?" asked a seedy-looking party, as he entered the restaurant the other day. "Have you got an eagle on silver?" asked the proprietor. And the conference adjourned *sine die.*

Wild Honey Gathering.

There is something fascinating in the life of the backwoodsman; whether he spends his time in trapping and shooting wild animals or in bee hunting, there is always more or less adventure attending the enterprise. Bee hunting is carried on most extensively late in autumn, but many bee trees are discovered in winter and spring while a light snow is upon the ground. On brighter days a few bees will come out from their homes enticed by the warm sunshine, and when coming in contact with the cold air are chilled and fall to the roots of the tree where they are easily discovered on the surface of the snow.

In former years the common method of obtaining the honey was to chop down the tree, and as soon as it strikes the earth, rush to the spot where the deposit of honey was made with bundles of burning straw and smudge the bees out and secure their store. This method is generally attended with loss, as the falling of the tree is liable to smash the honey and often to scatter it over the ground. Of late years climbers have been used which are worn upon the boots so that a man can work his way up a tree with the dexterity of a bear, and not only secure the honey in good condition, but save the bees by driving them out into a box or sack by blowing in smoke at a point below the place of general entrance.

Another method practiced by some is to chop a tree standing near the one having the treasure, and lodge it upon the limbs of the last mentioned, and then go up on the incline, but this is not a safe plan, as the support is sometimes insecure and the honey hunter is carried with violence to the earth after nearly reaching his goal.

Unless a tree is well supplied with branches reaching low upon the trunk, the safest way is to fell the tree. Land owners will generally consent to this, at least for a small consideration. When the tree is alive and sustaining a heavy top, there is not much danger of losing any of the honey as the limbs will prevent a dead fall upon the ground.

By going to the place where the honey is deposited as soon as the tree has fallen, and throwing a blanket over the place of exit until the proper preparations are made, the bees may be saved alive. As a rule they should never be killed where there is any means of preventing it. A smudge of rotten wood is the cheapest and most convenient method of stupefying them, so that they may be handled with safety.

For The Ladies.

None but brides wear white gloves.

Gold ornaments are no longer in vogue.

Black lace dresses are worn at balls and evening parties.

Chinchilla is the correct fur to put on gray satin garments.

Tulle forms all or a part of nearly every ball dress this season.

Silver spangled tulle is a much admired tissue for ball dresses.

Evening shoes are of the color of the dress or golden bronze.

The rage for bisque dogs and cats of all sizes is on the increase.

Fur-trained trimmed cloth suits are the correct wear for January.

All shades of brown up to ecru look well with gold tinsel trimming.

Velvet flowers on gauze are the latest fancy in ball dress fabrics.

There is a revival of French taste for mirrors in artistic interiors.

Flowers are again in vogue in Paris, at least for trimming ball toilets.

Fur trimmings should match the material on which they are used in color.

All jewels are worn, but the favorites are pearls and diamonds, especially the last.

Cream white and pale rose are the colors preferred by young girls for evening dress.

Steel and silver tinsel are the correct metal trimmings for gray

THE COLUMBIAN.

O. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1885.

The new county officials have all been sworn in, and have taken possession of their respective positions. If each one shall devote his time and attention strictly to the performance of the duties of his own particular office, and leave to the people the privilege of saying who shall fill other places as fast as vacancies occur, they will find that such a course will be far more conducive to a re-election than the dictatorship system. There is no longer such a thing as the old court house ring. How long will it be before there is a new court house ring? If observation and the experience of the past shall not prove sufficient to have taught a lesson worth remembering, the very first man who attempts to assume the role of a political boss should be sacrificed on the altar of popular indignation, at the very first opportunity. No charge for this advice.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Pennsylvania law makers met on Tuesday at 12 o'clock. The Senate organized by electing A. H. Mylin of Lancaster, President *pro tem*, S. P. Wolverton being nominated by the Democrats. Thomas Cochrane was elected Chief Clerk, E. W. Smiley Journal Clerk, Lucius Rogers Reading Clerk, W. B. Morris Message Clerk, Joseph E. Powell Transcribing Clerk.

The House was called to order by Chief Clerk Meek. The members were sworn in by Judge McPherson. The Republicans elected J. S. Graham of Allegheny, Speaker, and George Pearson Chief Clerk, Harry Huhn Reading Clerk, A. J. Colborn Jr., Message Clerk, and all other officers. There is but little opposition to Cameron's re-election to the U. S. Senate.

YOUNG MEN IN POLITICS.

Many good solid chunks of common sense were presented by the lecturers at the County Institute last week, and most of the advice there given is worthy to be carefully stowed away in the store house of the mind for future use. There was one thing said, however, by one of the eminent gentlemen, with which we cannot agree literally. He advised young men to keep out of politics, and pictured the unhappiness of the defeated candidate vividly and with force. If we understood the speaker correctly, he confounded the politician with the office-seeker. This is a natural error for any one to fall into, because it has come to be generally recognized that no man goes into politics except for his own personal gain. The ward workers and the wire-pullers are for self first and party afterwards, but they must necessarily attach themselves to one or the other of the great political organizations in order to accomplish their desired ends. A politician is commonly understood to be a man who dabbles in public affairs and is devoted to the advancement of a particular party, because it is personally beneficial to do so, and this is one of the definitions given in the dictionaries of a politician. But there is a higher and better sense in which one may be a politician. The true definition of the word is applicable to one who is versed in the science of government and the art of governing, and in this sense, every intelligent man in this great Republic should be a politician. If the speaker meant simply to caution young men against office-seeking, against lobbying, against wire-pulling, and against all the wiles and trickery and treachery of modern politics, then can we most heartily endorse every word he uttered. The pathway of life is strewn all along with the wrecks of young men who have gone into politics, men who went in to win for themselves honor and fame and position, but the snares were too strong for them, and they were engulfed in the abyss that has ruthlessly swallowed up some of the brightest and best of the land. But as a rule these men were office-seekers; they were not politicians in the high sense of the term. They did not look upon politics as the "science of government; as that part of ethics which has to do with the regulation and government of a nation or state, the preservation of its safety, peace and prosperity." They used politics as a bridge over which all must pass to gain preferment in office, and, alas, to many of them it proved a bridge of sighs.

The science of government is one of the most profound of all studies. It has to do with the happiness of all people. Upon it depends the preservation of all human rights, and the stability of a nation depends upon the manner in which this science is understood and applied. One of the greatest weaknesses of the United States today is in the fact that the better class es of citizens take so little interest in politics. It has grown to be a profession of such a character that but little honor is connected with it, and it is looked upon as unclean, and a calling to be avoided as much as possible by all, except those who make a living out of it. If this view of it be correct, the fault is with those people who have abandoned the affairs of the government to men who are actuated by mercenary motives rather than patriotism. We must not be understood as saying that there are no patriotic statesmen. There are exceptions to all rules, and the men who give their lives up to the making of laws for the government of the people from love of country, are the exceptions in the case under discussion.

We believe that young men should go into politics in the true sense. They should make themselves familiar with the science of government; they should not be satisfied simply to act as machines in the exercise of their rights as citizens by going to the polls and casting their ballots for those whose names have been dictated by a machine run by professional politicians; they should post themselves on the general issues of the day, and then take a hand in naming the candidates to be voted for, use their influence in securing the nomination of honest and capable men, and then do all in their power to secure the election of such. If young men go into politics with the firm determination of making them purer and cleaner and better, and do not permit themselves to be carried away by the hope of securing an official position, politics can be greatly improved, and young men cannot be injured by their honest efforts to benefit their country.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1885.

The first day of the New Year was celebrated in the usual way in Washington by thousands who will never again take part in the ceremony. It was President Arthur's last reception, and the last reception by a president of the Republican party, for at least four years. On the first of January, 1886, there will be a new official and social *personel* at the National capital, and the large majority of those who receive and those who call will be people new to Washington.

There was less calling than on any previous first day of the year during the last decade. The Adonises of the Government offices have not yet been able to pay the money they bet and lost on Blaine. The once exquisite Prince Albert coat has now a dissipated and fatigued appearance, the faultless pantaloons and perfect hat are sprung at the knees and rusty and battered as to the crown. The wearer has not the heart or the stomach to face his changed fortune in these habiliments. Washingtonians are not like the Parisians, who celebrated a national holiday with the old time gaiety when the Prussians were in two days march of the doomed modern *"orbis terrarum."* The prospect has settled like a pall upon his spirits, and is evident in a hundred signs. But a great many called and the usual number of ladies kept open house on New Year's day.

There is talk of a gay social season. There may be a sort of artificial or galvanic gaiety pervading social and official life. But how can a political party be gay at its own funeral? There will doubtless be the usual number of presidential and cabinet receptions, and the justices of the Supreme Court, and the Army and Naval people who are not affected by the vicissitudes of party may be indifferent to the impending change, but they are as "one in ten thousand and altogether lovely." You will I am sure approve of your correspondent beginning the New Year with quotations from Scripture like the above. The truth is that I am pressed for something to write. I have just returned from making about forty New Year's calls and I realize that this letter must go by the next post.

I have a journalistic friend who last year was smart enough to write his New Year's letter on the day before New Year. He described the President's reception in what he thought was a very pretty piece of word painting. He told how Mr. Arthur received first the diplomatic corps in their brilliant court regalia; the impressive entrance of the Justices of the Supreme Court, Senators, Representatives, Generals, Admirals, Commodores, and the "Irish Legation" without stint. The letter was posted on the 31st of December and it would have answered admirably but for an accident. On New Years while my friend was making calls, oblivious to the drudgery of the pen, and much pleased with himself, he heard that the Dean of the Diplomatic corps had dropped dead in the vestibule of the White House, and that the Presidential reception had been countermanded before it had begun.

All signs point to a lively time from now until the fourth of March, and after that the Judgment. Between the 22nd of February, the time for the dedication of the Washington monument, and the inauguration, it is estimated that the population of Washington will double itself. Organizations are coming in battallions and a feature of the coming inauguration will be a large number of military organizations from the south. It is estimated that ten thousand persons will attend the inaugural ball. The hall in which the ball is to be held is a magnificent room, 316 feet long by 116 feet broad, and is believed to be the second largest in the world. It is surrounded by a series of smaller rooms, all of which are connecting, in which there will be ample space for refreshment halls, cloak rooms, toilet chambers, and everything else that may be needed. Around the hall is also a long line of iron colums supporting the galleries, in which will be seats for such spectators as do not care to join the dancing. These colums will be entwined with the three national colors, and between them will probably be placed large vases filled with natural flowers. Numbers of plants will be placed artistically around the room, and flags and banners will be arranged in effective designs and decorate the walls. The whole will be lighted by the electric light, and will form a magnificent display, such as has rarely been seen in this country. Decorators of experience will be engaged to perform this work.

Where Cleveland Stands.

A PLAIN STATEMENT OF HIS POSITION ON CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

On Dec. 20 the Executive Committee of the National Civil-Service Reform League addressed to President-elect Cleveland a letter in which he was asked as to his intended attitude towards the Civil-Service Reform act. This letter and the reply received in return are as follows:

NATIONAL CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM LEAGUE,
OFFICE 4 PINE STREET,
NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1884.

The Hon. Grover Cleveland:

SIR: We have the honor to address you on behalf of the National Civil-Service Reform League, an association composed of citizens of all parties, whose sole purpose is indicated by its name, and which takes no part whatever in party controversy.

The vast increase in the number of persons engaged in the civil service and the grave mischiefs and dangers arising from the general proscription in the service which for half a century has followed a change of party control of the National Administration, have produced so profound an impression upon the public mind that the first effective steps towards reform were taken with the co-operation of both parties in the passage of the Reform act of Jan. 16, 1883.

The abuses which that act seeks to correct, however, are so strongly intrenched in the traditions and usages of both parties that there is naturally widespread anxiety lest the party change in the National Executive effected by the late election should show them to be insuperable. But, believing as we do, that the reformed system cannot be held to be securely established until it has safely passed the ordeal of such a party change, and recalling with satisfaction and confidence your public expressions favorable to reform and your official acts as the Chief Executive of the State of New York, we confidently commend this cause to your patriotic care in the exercise of the great power with which the American people have intrusted you. Respectfully yours,

GEO. WILLIAM CURTIS,
President, and others.

PRESIDENT-ELECT CLEVELAND'S REPLY.

ALBANY, Dec. 25, 1884.

Hon. George William Curtis, President, &c.

DEAR SIR: Your communication, dated Dec. 20, addressed to me on behalf of the National Civil-Service Reform League, has been received.

That a practical reform in the civil service is demanded is absolutely established by the fact that a statute, referred to in your communication, to secure such a result, has been passed in Congress, with the assent of both political parties; and by the further fact that a sentiment is generally prevalent among other patriotic people calling for the fair and honest enforcement of the law which has been thus enacted. I regard myself pledged to this because my conception or true Democratic faith and public duty requires that this and all other statutes should be in good faith and without evasion enforced, and because in many utterances made prior to my election as President, approved by the party to which I belong and which I have no disposition to disclaim, I have in effect promised the people that this should be done.

I am not unmindful of the fact to which you refer, that many of our citizens fear that the recent party change in the national Executive may demonstrate that the abuses which have grown up in the civil service are ineradicable. I know that they are deeply rooted, and that the spoils system has been supposed to be intimately related to success in the maintenance of party organization, and I am not sure that all those who profess to be the friends of this reform will stand firmly among its advocates when they find it obstructing their way to patronage and place.

But fully appreciating the trust committed to my charge, no such consideration shall cause a relaxation on my part of an earnest effort to enforce this law.

There is a class of Government positions which are not within the letter of the civil-service statute, but which are so disconnected with the policy of an Administration that the removal therefrom of present incumbents, in my opinion, should not be made during the terms for which they were appointed, solely on partisan grounds, and for the purpose of putting in their places those who are in political accord with the appointing power.

But many now holding such positions have forfeited all just claim to retention, because they have used their places for party purposes in disregard of their duty to the people, and because instead of being decent public servants, they have proved themselves offensive partisans and unscrupulous manipulators of local party management.

The lessons of the past should be unlearned and such officials, as well as their successors, should be taught that efficiency, fitness and devotion to public duty are the conditions of their continuance in public place, and that the quiet and unobtrusive exercise of individual political rights is the reasonable measure of their party service.

If I were addressing none but party friends, I should deem it entirely proper to remind them that though the coming Administration is to be Democratic, due regard for the people's interest does not permit faithful party work to be always rewarded by appointment to office, and to say to them that while Democrats may expect all proper consideration, selections for office not embraced within the civil-service rules will be based upon sufficient inquiry as to fitness, instituted by those, charged with that duty, rather than upon persistent importunity or self-solicited recommendations on behalf of candidates for appointment.

Yours very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

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COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, and the Hons. James Lake and F. L. Shuman, Associate Judges of Columbia county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 10th day of Dec. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 2nd day of Feb. next, to continue for two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said County of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 2nd day of Feb. with their records inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg the 7th day of Jan. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and in the one hundred and ninth year of the independence of the United States of America.

Sheriff's Office, JOHN MOUREY,
Bloomsburg, Jan. 7-- te Sheriff.

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GRAND JURORS.

FOR FEBRUARY TERM.

Bloom.—Harvey Geiger, George Kitchen, Moore Quick.
Benton.—Samuel Appleman, Jonas Rants, Lafayette Keeler, Jacob Wellliver.
Briar Creek.—M. L. Houseknecht, John H. Smith, James Spoonenberger.
Catawissa.—J. R. Diemer, John T. Shuman, Phineas Winterstein.
Centralia.—Edward Williams.
Fishingcreek.—Tilman Runyan.
Jackson.—Francis Albertson.
Locust.—Thomas Hoffman.
Main.—P. P. Grover, W. C. Richard.
Mifflin.—Horace Creasy.
Montour.—Benneville Rhoads.
Mt. Pleasant.—Wm. M. Miller.
Orange.—Wm. Fisher.
Sugarloaf.—Cyrus Larish.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

FIRST WEEK.

Bloom.—Leonard Bomboy, Dennison Brink, Henry Ohl, Charles Rice, Thos. Vannatta, Jas. Walter.
Benton.—Albert McHenry, George Foust.
Beaver—Josiah Fisher, Joseph Klingerman
Briar Creek.—Wm. Lamon, S. E. Smith.
Catawissa.—Chas. Pfahler.
Centralia.—Chas. Daros.
Center.—Frank Wagner.
Conyngham.—John L. Kline.
Fishingcreek.—Lewis Crovelling, B. D. Eveland.
Greenwood.—Frank Eves, Jacob Martz, Jos. Redline, Jos. Trivelpiece.
Hemlock.—Hugh D. McBride, Chas. Shaffer.
Jackson.—Samuel P. Hess.
Locust.—Wm. Snyder.
Mifflin.—Stephen Gearhart.
Montour.—David Mouser, H S Reay.
Mt. Pleasant.—John Mellick.
Pine.—Eli Trivelpiece, Elias Watts.
Roaring Creek.—Henry Leiby.
Scott.—Thomas Bomboy, Col. Wm. Carson, Reese Fairman.

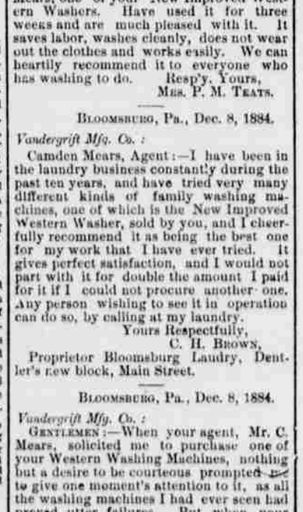
SECOND WEEK.

Bloom.—Samuel Metz, Charles Sterner, John Taylor.
Berwick.—Kinney Adams, R. S. Bowman, Josiah Clewell, John Smethers, Jr., E. A. Wilson.
Beaver—Jonathan Bredbender, L H Michael.
Benton—A M McCollum.
Catawissa—Kersey Cleaver, S B Diemer, J H Geary, Minner Hile, Fred Harman, Lloyd Miller, John Notestein.
Centre—Edward Hartman.
Fishingcreek—C B McHenry, Franklin—David Reeder.
Greenwood—Wm P Reiler.
Jackson—George W Farver, T C Smith.
Locust—David Kreisher, Solomon Hider.
Madison—Joseph Shoemaker, Geo. Whitenight.
Main—J D Boline.
Mifflin—Wellington Mowrey.
Mt Pleasant—I K Appleman.
Roaringcreek—Wm Houck.
Scott—H N White.
Sugarloaf—Norman Cole, Guin I. Hess, John J Laubach.

CAUTION.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Ortwine does not own the horses in his possession and that any person buying them or trading for them will be compelled to restore them to me, the lawful owner.
MARY ORTWINE.
Jan. 2-3 w

To the Readers of THE COLUMBIAN.



—THE NEW IMPROVED—

Western Washing Machine

Which is now being introduced in this section, and is already largely in use in almost every State in the Union, commends itself by the simplicity and ease of its operation, and by the good work that it does. The machine is easily handled, and makes no slop, whatever. The following testimony to its merit will be of interest to the ladies of

Bloomsburg and Vicinity,

and all who are interested in an important improvement:

TESTIMONIALS.

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Dec. 8, 1884.

Vandergrift Mfg. Co:

We bought from your agent, Mr. C. Mears, one of your New Improved Western Washers. Have used it for three weeks and are much pleased with it. It saves labor, washes cleanly, does not wear out the clothes and works easily. We can heartily recommend it to everyone who has washing to do.
Resp'y, Yours,
MRS. P. M. TEATS.

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Dec. 8, 1884.

Vandergrift Mfg. Co.:

Camden Mears, Agent:—I have been in the laundry business constantly during the past ten years, and have tried very many different kinds of family washing machines, one of which is the New Improved Western Washer, sold by you, and I cheerfully recommend it as being the best one for my work that I have ever tried. It gives perfect satisfaction, and I would not part with it for double the amount I paid for it if I could not procure another one. Any person wishing to see it in operation can do so, by calling at my laundry.
Yours Respectfully,
C. H. BROWN,
Proprietor Bloomsburg Laundry, Dentler's new block, Main Street.

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Dec. 8, 1884.

Vandergrift Mfg. Co.:

GENTLEMEN:—When your agent, Mr. C. Mears, solicited me to purchase one of your Western Washing Machines, nothing but a desire to be courteous prompted me to give one moment's attention to it, as all the washing machines I had ever seen had proved utter failures. But when your agent, in a commendable spirit of fairness, offered to sell your machine on its merits, I could not refuse to give it a fair trial. It has now done service in my laundry three months, and I must say that it is perfect it every respect, doing its work thoroughly, and with it one girl can do the work of two, without fatigue. It is simply match less.
Very Truly Yours,
L. A. SHATTUCK, M. D.

TRY ONE! And if you are not satisfied after giving it a fair trial return the machine to our agent, and he will refund your money.
Vandergrift Mfg. Co.

I would say that I have secured the agency for the sale of the above Popular Washing Machine, American Hand Planters and other manufactures of the above firm, for the counties of Columbia, Montour, Luzerne and Schuylkill, and would be pleased to deliver, and instruct in the use of the washer anyone who desires to buy one.

C. MEARS, Agent.
Salesroom, D. Stroup's old grocery stand, Main St.
12-12-3m BLOOMSBURG, PA.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans Court of Columbia County, Pa., will be sold at public sale on the premises in the township of Locust, in said county on

Monday, January 19th, 1885,

at two o'clock, P. M. the following described real estate of Daniel Raup, deceased, to-wit: A

LOT OF GROUND

situate in said Locust township adjoining lands of John Hughes, Elijah C. Cleavur and heirs of John Johnson, containing

25 Acres,

more or less, whereon are erected a

Log Dwelling House

and outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute; and the remaining three-fourths in one year after confirmation nisi, with interest from that date.

WESLEY RAUP,
Administrator.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

Will be Inaugurated March 4th, 1885.

THE WORLD,

The Banner Democratic Newspaper.

EVERY DEMOCRAT SHOULD READ IT.

The only Democratic Morning Newspaper published in New York.

Daily, $6. Semi-weekly, $2; Sunday $1.50; Weekly $1.

Weekly and THE COLUMBIAN $2 20 per year.

MONEY CAN BE MADE

By any Man or Woman, Girl or Boy who will Organize Clubs for

THE WEEKLY WORLD.

The Great Farm and Home Newspaper, Complete in all its Departments.

AGENTS PAID IN CASH.

For 100 Subscribers at $1 each $25 will be paid; for 50 Subscribers, $12; for 25 Subscribers, $6; for 15 Subscribers, $3; for 10 Subscribers, $2; for 5 subscribers, $1.

Agents wanted in Every Town and Village. Circulars and Sample Copies Free. Send for them.

Try It. Try It. Try It.

THE WORLD,
31 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
dec 12-4w

CATAWISSA DEPOSIT BANK.

An election by the stock holders of this bank will be held on Tuesday, January 13, 1885, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. at the office of the bank in Catawissa, for the purpose of electing a board of seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.
G. M. TUSTIN,
Jan 2-2 w Cashier.

Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5, 1885.

We are going to sell a half-million of goods, more or less, for a good deal less than cost.

Several reasons prompt us besides the desire to keep things moving at a time when nothing but money will move them.

We have the goods, the room, the people; expenses are going on. We can afford some loss rather than let trade drop. The heavy trade of the past three months has broken some of the stocks severely. It isn't a loss to sell fragments of stocks at a loss; but we are talking about more than fragments; we are going to pick out somewhere near a quarter of the store, and sell it this month for what it will bring. At the end of the month, when another sort of trade begins, we shall have the money to buy the things that then begin to be wanted, the room to put them in, and time and attention for business.

We shall pick out whatever we can best let go, of course; but things that belong to the weather and time of year: timeliest things: movable things: January things; things of all the year and every year.

We do not know a fiftieth part of the news to begin with. It will have to develop from day to day. We shall give it as fast as we can, as full as we can. We shall need to give it the fuller, because of the slight we seem to put upon things by the very fact of letting them go at a loss.

We take a single subject to-day: ladies' over-garments, not including furs.

We shall go through the store, clear out every sort of goods; and our method all through will be about the same as our method to-day. You needn't wait for the news. We shall print as fast as we can; but the news'll be farter.

Ladies' over-garments of all sorts, except furs, including those trimmed with fur. The list includes, perhaps, half the stock. The other half remains as it was.

Plain cloth coats of various styles and colors to be sold for $3; not new or fine, substantial.

Beaver coats, black and colored, trimmed with plush, to be sold for $4; not new; fair.

Stockinet coats, $5. Plain black and heavy.

Braided stockinet coats, black and colored, to be sold for $7.50 and $10; extraordinary for quality, ornate in style.

Black beaver dolmans trimmed with astrakhan, $6, $8 and $10. The same with elaborate braided trimming, $15 and $20. The cloth of the $6 dolman is fine enough to be decent. The others are finer and prettier and more substantial. The meanest of them is an excellent garment.

Tricot dolmans, black and colored, trimmed with fur, $20 and $25. The cloth is heavy and fine; the colored brown and blue and green, are put at the lower price.

Newmarkets of many cloths, $5 and $7. Some are better than others; some are prettier than others; perhaps the prettier ones are not the best; and possibly some of the best may be at the lower price.

Newmarkets, brown beaver, $10; of Berlin twill, fur-trimmed, $12; of black stockinet, $15.

Seal-cloth coats, $20 to $55. Some of the finest and richest cloth.

Ottoman-silk dolmans trimmed with fur, $35; braided, $35 and $50. Sicilian dolmans trimmed with fur, $25 and $30. Matelassé dolmans trimmed with fur, $40.

Russian circulars of sicilian trimmed with fur, $15. $18 and $35.

Foreign silk wraps of a hundred styles; long and short; velvet, brocade, beaded, plush; black and colored; trimmed with fur, feathers, chenille, etc. The same as advertised a week or two ago; the same as for double the present prices ever since the season began.

And thus the whole stock is going to be sifted.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets.

RULE ON HEIRS.

ESTATE OF MARGARET MELLICK, LATE OF SCOTT TOWNSHIP, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA., DECEASED.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, SS.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, To Wilson D. Mellick, Sunbury, Pa., Hiram B. Mellick Williamsport, Pa., Peter R. Mellick Lock Haven, Pa.; Phoebe Oman, Burr Oaks, St. Joseph county, Michigan; Anna Margaret Shane, Burns, Lacross county, Wisconsin; Isaiah S. Mellick, Dixon, Lee County, Illinois; Abner Mellick, Dixon, Lee county Illinois; Jacob B. Mellick, Lyons City, Clinton county, Iowa; Lavina I Hendrix, New Freedom, York county, Pa.; Rachel Waring, Richland, Keokuk county, Iowa; Peter Best, Atchison, Kansas; L. Byron Best, residence unknown, formerly of Atchison, Atchison county, Kansas; Mary M. Mcllowell, Atchison, Atchison county, Kansas; William Best, Atchison, Atchison county, Kansas, Nettie Robinson, Kansas City, Jackson county, Missouri, lineal descendants of Margaret Mellick, deceased, and to all other persons interested, Greeting: you and each of you are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court at an Orphan's Court to be held at Bloomsburg, on the first Monday of February next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Margaret Mellick, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by the inquest, duly awarded by the said Court, and returned by the Sheriff, or show cause why it shall not be sold. And hereof fail not.

Witness the Honorable WILLIAM ELWELL, President of our said Court at Bloomsburg, the fifth day of December, 1884. WM. KRICKBAUM,
Clerk O. C.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MAGDALENA BREDBENNER, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary in the estate of Magdalena Bredbenner, deceased, late of Main township, Columbia county, Pa., have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned executor. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.
C. W. MILLER,
Dec 5-tf Executor.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate!

The undersigned appointed Assignee of C. B. Brockway, of Bloomsburg, Columbia Co., Pa., will offer at public sale, at the Court House,

Saturday, Jan. 24th 1885

at 10 o'clock a. m., the following valuable properties, viz:

FIRST.—A two and a half story brick house on Third Street adjoining an alley on the east and another lot of C. B. Brockway, on the west, containing a front of 40 feet, and a depth of 2½ feet more or less, the said house being furnished in all its rooms with gas fixtures, water, a bath room, Baltimore heater, &c., a good stable and other out buildings.

SECOND.—A vacant lot adjoining the above, and adjoined on the west by property of M. P. Lutz, being, forty feet in front, and 202 feet more or less in depth.

NOTE.—Any of the above premises can be examined at any reasonable time, by calling upon either M. P. Lutz, Assignee, or C. B. Brockway.

THIRD.—A tract of timber land in Beaver township, formerly known as the Charles B. Troy tract, bounded by lands of Aaron Johnson, Thomas Downs, Isaac Davis, warrantee, Cox lands, and others, containing 165 acres more or less.

FOURTH.—Three building lots in Glen City, Beaver township, formerly in the name of Charles H. Barnes.

FIFTH.—A tract of timber land in Beaver township containing 83 acres, more or less.

SIXTH.—A tract of timber land in same township containing 118 acres, more or less.

SEVENTH.—A tract of timber land in same township, containing 54 acres, more or less.

EIGHTH.—A tract of timber land in same township, containing 39 acres, more or less.

NOTE.—Tracts 5, 6, 7 and 8 are contiguous bounded by the Schuylkill county line, Roaring Creek township line, &c., on William Stewart, James McNeal, Henry Noar and other warrants, and were commonly known as the Vanduesa, Silliman & Co. tract.

NINTH.—A tract of timber land in Beaver township, containing 83 acres of land more or less, intersected by the P. & R. R. Co., the Catawissa Creek, adjoining Aaron Johnson, —Schell, and others.

TENTH.—A tract of timber land in Locust township, in the warrantee name of John Everhard, containing 400 acres, more or less.

ELEVENTH.—A tract of timber land in Roaring creek and Locust townships, in the warrantee name of Thomas Barnes jr., containing 80 acres, more or less.

The above properties will be sold in the order named, the Assignee reserving the power to adjourn the sale from time to time, as circumstances may require.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to paid at the striking down of the property, the one-half less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of the sale, and the remaining one-half in three months thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.
M. P. LUTZ,
Jan 2-4t Assignee.

SHERIFF'S SALES

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House on

Monday, February, 2, 1885,

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described Real Estate, to-wit:

A lot of ground situate in Greenwood township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Adjoining lands of John Gillaspy, Bartley Albertson, Sylvester Albertson, and lands belonging to the estate of Isaiah Kline, containing two acres more or less whereon are erected a dwelling house, barn and out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of H. B. Young's use vs. Jonas Hess, and to be sold as the property of Jonas Hess. Al. Vend. Ex.
Brockway, atty.

ALSO

A lot or piece of ground situate in the town of Bloomsburg, county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, on the north side of Third street between Centre and Iron streets of said town, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a corner on eastern side of Philip Unangst's house on Third street, running along line of lot of Philip Unangst, north 108 ft to lot of I. S Kuhn, thence eastwardly 37 ft, thence north along lot of I. S. Kuhn 108 feet to Pine Alley, thence easterly 33 feet to the lot of C. M. Chrisman, thence south along lots of C. M. Chrisman and T. B. Miller to Third Street 216 feet more or less, thence westerly 70 feet more or less along Third Street to place of beginning, and on which is a stable, wagon and hay shed, being 18 ft high, cone shingle roof, wooden building, 17 feet wide along Pine alley, on the north side 39 feet 8 inches long on the west side, 32 feet wide on the south and 15 feet long on the east side.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of John C. Jones vs. Dennison Brink and to be sold as the property of Dennison Brink. Lev. Fa.
Ikeler, atty's.

ALSO

All that certain lot of ground situate in the Borough of Centralia, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Fronting on Locust avenue on the east, an alley on the west, a lot of Martin Cain on the South, a lot of Patrick Brennan on the north, lot being about twenty-five feet by about thirty-feet, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Gorrey vs. Thomas Farrell and to be sold as the property of Thomas Farrell. Vend. Ex.
Brockway, atty.

ALSO

All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Pine township, Columbia county, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by lands of Joseph and William Pursell, on the east by lands of Wm. Pursel, John Johnson and Ira Pursel, on the south by lands of C. W. Eves, and on the south by lands of A. J. Fine and Margaret Warner, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less, whereon is erected a dwelling house, barn, and other out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of A. P. Heller, administrator of Benjamin Eves, deceased, vs. Joseph Cole, and to be sold as the property o Joseph Cole. Vend. Ex.
Ikeler, Atty.

ALSO

A LOT OF GROUND

Situate in the town of Bloomsburg, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at alley in said town being the alley next south of and parallel to Third street and a corner of land of Matthias S. Appleman thence southwardly along the land of said Appleman about two hundred and fourteen feet to Fourth street, thence eastwardly along said Fourth street about fifty-six feet and nine inches to land of N. W. Walter thence northwardly parallel to the first mentioned line to alley aforesaid about 214 feet, thence westwardly along said alley about 56 feet 9 inches, to the place of beginning whereon are erected a two story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Ithaca Organ Co., to use of G. W. King vs. W. H. Yetter and to be sold as the property of W. H. Yetter.
Matze, Atty. Fi. Fa.

ALSO

All that certain tract or plantation of land situate in Fishingcreek township, county of Columbia, state of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by lands of Isaac McHenry, Washington Hendcock and John Bright; on the east by lands of Catharine Pealer, Willits Patterson and R. M. Laubach; on the south by land of John Henry, and on the west by land of D. R. Albertson, containing one hundred and twenty-seven acres of land more or less, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling house, bank barn and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Aaron Bogart vs. Peter Bogart, and to be sold as the property of said Peter Bogart. Vend Ex.
Ikeler, atty. JOHN MOUREY,
Jan 9-ts Sheriff.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Moses Everett late of Orange township, Columbia county, deceased will expose to public sale upon the premises on

Saturday, January 17th, 1885

at two o'clock in the afternoon the following described valuable real estate, to-wit: A certain messuage and tract of land situate in the township of Orange aforesaid, adjoining lands of James Patterson on the north, Aaron Patterson and Abner Welsh on the east, Sarah Welsh and others on the south and James Everett and Robert Stiff on the west, containing

115 Acres

more or less with the appurtenances, on which are erected

TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE

as good as new. Bank barn and other out buildings, a good orchard of all kinds of fruit, well of water at the house.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.
J. HOWARD KLINE,
Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN RITTER, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the administrator of the estate of John Ritter, late of Catawissa township, will sit at the office of John C. Yocum Esq., in the town of Catawissa on Wednesday the 14th day of January A. D. 1885 between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1885.

Correct Railroad Time Table.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:52 a. m.
4:06 p. m.	6:18 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:05 a. m.	8:28 a. m.
11:01 a. m.	11:52 a. m.
5:36 p. m.	4:36 p. m.

The 8:28 a. m. train connects at Northumberland with the 9:35 train on Pennsylvania road, reaching Philadelphia at 3:15 p. m.

The 11:52 train connects with Philadelphia and Reading road at Rupert reaching Philadelphia at 6:00 p. m.

The 11:52 train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 1:50, reaching Philadelphia at 7:25 p. m.

The 4:36 p. m. train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 8:05 p. m., and reaches Philadelphia at 3:05 a. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloomberry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
11:37 a. m.	12:01 p. m.
6:30 p. m.	4:15 p. m.

Club Rates for 1885.

A CHANCE TO GET THE BEST DEMOCRATIC PAPER IN THE COUNTRY.

The New York *World* is acknowledged to be the leading Democratic paper in the United States. Everybody ought to take a city paper in addition to a local one. We have made arrangements with the Weekly *World* to club with the COLUMBIAN. price of the Weekly *World* is $1.00. On receipt of $2.20 we will send the two papers to any address in the county, for one year. Clubs of five persons at one post office can get them for $10,00 if ordered at one time. This is a very liberal offer, and is made for the purpose of extending our circulation and not because there is any money in it.

We do not believe in the chromo business. All the county newspapers are published at rates so low that the margin of profit is very small, and unless all subscribers pay up, the loss is nearly equal to the profits. We consider that our readers get the full worth of their money out of this paper at $1.50 a year, and we cannot afford to give every subscriber a gold watch or a piano, at that price. But we will do this: Every subscriber who will pay up all arrearages and one year in advance will receive for one year, *Good Cheer*, a monthly paper devoted to the interests of home and family, and containing much valuable reading matter. A sample copy can be seen at this office. This offer will stand only for a limited time, and all who wish to get $2.00 worth for $1.50, should attend to it at once.

Public Sales.

Lafayette Keeler, administrator of Thomas McHenry, deceased will sell valuable real estate on the premises, in Benton township on Saturday, January 24, 1885. See advertisement.

J. Howard Kline, administrator of estate of Moses Everett, deceased will sell real estate on the premises in Orange township on Saturday, January 17th, 1885. See advertisement.

Wesley Raup administrator of Daniel Raup will sell real estate in Locust township on the premises, on Monday, January 19th, 1885. See advertisement.

Personal.

John C. Rutter, Jr., of Freeland, is visiting friends at home.

C. G. Murphy of Centralia and John P. Hannon of Ashland were in town Monday.

N. P. Moore of Buckhorn was in town, Wednesday.

Charles Unangst has returned to New York city.

May A. Kuhn left for Darlington Seminary, Tuesday morning.

Misses Annie and Ida Bernard have returned from visiting friends at Swedesboro and Philadelphia.

Dr. E. E. Higbee, Superintendent of Public Instruction spent a few hours at the Institute last Friday morning.

C. W. Scott of Williamsport and M. J. Phillips of Muncy Bottom, were in town last week, representing school publishing firms.

B. P. Vannatta who has been with Bradley, Garretson & Co., of Philadelphia for nearly two years, returned home on Tuesday. He will remain home for some time.

The ticket drawing the doll offered by L. Gross, was held by W. L. Moyer.

Goods at cost at the COLUMBIAN store, to close out.

Williamsport *Gazette & Bulletin* has issued a very neat New Year's Greeting for their carriers.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—One single and one double set of second-hand harness, at J. P. Woodring's, in Shive's Block. 1w

Treasurer Evans was on hand with the rest on Monday morning, and took charge of the public money.

WANTED.—To buy for next season's breeding, live quail for which I will pay cash. JNO. W. GIBBS.

The work has become so great for the Judge of Northumberland county, that an application will be made to the legislature for an additional one.

E. M. Low of Lime Ridge, was appointed Mercantile Appraiser for 1885, by the old Board of Commissioners. He is a young man, well acquainted with mercantile business, and fully competent to perform the duties of his appointment.

If you need any thing in the line of a silver or gold watch or any article of jewelry, silver ware, &c. Call at L. Bernhards, Jewelry Store, and get the best for your money.

There was no change in the office of Register and Recorder, G. W. Sterner being his own successor. Dr. Freeze is acting as assistant at present, and some new shelving is being put in for the better preservation of the records.

Messrs. Harman & Hassert have again enlarged their works to make room for carrying on their extensive business. These men have been enlarging as necessity demands and it seems to demand an enlargement about once a year.

The County Auditors, Messrs. Robbins, Tewksbury and Yetter, are engaged this week in an examination of the accounts of the Commissioners and Treasurer. Everything will receive a thorough overhauling, and errors, if there be any, will be discovered and corrected. No doubt they will find the accounts all straight.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN:

Dear Sirs.—On the evening of January 2nd we were surprised by some fifty members of Church and congregation taking possession of our home, and leaving behind them tokens of kindness by the bushel, basketful and bagful, truly enriching us, for which we are correspondingly thankful. D. J. R. STRAYER,
Pastor Baptist Church.

Mrs. John Deilly, to whom reference was made last week as having typhoid fever, died at her home on Monday morning, and was buried on Wednesday.

Another lot of robes just received at D. Lowenberg's, now offered at 10 to 15 per cent. lower in price. Call at once and see the bargains. 2w

Governor Pattison having been requested by Director-General Burke of the New Orleans Exposition to fix a date for "Pennsylvania day," has selected Tuesday, March 10th.

A marriage ceremony was recently performed at which the bride stood in Jefferson county, the groom in Indiana county and the 'squire on the line. We suppose the bridesmaid and groomsman had to sit on the fence.—*Monroe Democrat.*

FOR RENT.—A very desirable property on First Street in Bloomsburg, with or without lot adjoining, suitable for trucking. Inquire of Knorr & Wintersteen or at Phillips' Bakery.

At about nine o'clock Friday evening the people of Frederick county, Maryland, experienced a severe shock, and attribute it to an earthquake. These disturbances appear to be quite frequent for the citizens along the Atlantic coast.

C. E. Mott, the artist, will remain a little longer in town, and will take photographs at his gallery on the corner of Main and Market streets cheaper then they were ever taken before in this town, 18 gems for 25 cents. Cloudy weather makes no difference.

The Pennsylvania Central Musical Association will hold its twelfth annual festival commencing Monday evening January 26, 1885, and closing Friday, January 30th in the musical college, at Freeburgh, Snyder county, Pa. Boarding can be had at the College house at $2.50 for the five days.

Now is the time to lay in a stock of stationery at very low prices. The entire stock of the COLUMBIAN store will be sold out at cost, to close the business. We need the store room for other purposes, and shall wind up our retail trade in order to give more time to the practice of law, and our newspaper business.

It is expected that the stock of stationery and all other goods in the COLUMBIAN store will be disposed of at cost within 30 days. The room will be occupied as the law office of the senior editor, and the business office of this paper, as soon as the change can be made.

The rink was chartered last Friday night by a private party, and about forty couples indulged in skating and dancing until a late hour. The band furnished music for the skating and Metherell's orchestra played for the dancing. Ladies and gentlemen from Berwick, Muncy, Danville, Espy and other points were among the party.

At a church meeting the question of raising funds for an indebtedness was discussed when one responded as follows: "Now, brethren, let us get up a supper and eat ourselves rich. Buy your food; then give it to the church; then go and buy it back again; then eat it up, and your church debt is paid.

A great difficulty has always existed among bakers to get a light into their dark ovens, so that the progress of baking might be observed, but a recent trial of the electric light in an oven where the temperature ranged from 400 to 600 degrees, proved entirely successful. A plate glass door is put in the oven, through which the bread or pastry may be seen.

Burdette came here from Altoona, and found he had brought with him the key to No. 84, his room at the Altoona Hotel. On Friday morning he returned it by express, and on the tag which was tied to the key he wrote these lines:

"Where is the key to eighty-four"
Exclaimed the guest in wrathful pet.
The clerk looked up, "By Jove!" he swore,
"It's gone away with Bob Burdette."

NO MORE DEFEATS.—At the County Capital what is known as the Jeffersonian Democratic Association of Northumberland County, has been organized. The second article says: "The object of this club shall be to have a room or rooms to be open at all times, furnished with books and the newspapers of the day, for the discussion of all questions and the social enjoyment of the members, and especially to advance the interests of the Democratic party of Northumberland county.—*Mt Carmel News.*

A number of people dropped into the Prothonotary's office on Monday morning to "speed the parting, and welcome the coming" officers. At about ten o'clock Mr. Krickbaum and his efficient deputy, F. B. Hartman, took their leave and delivered possession of the office and records to W. H. Snyder and his deputy. G. M. Quick. The outgoing officials, no doubt, have many friends in the county who are sorry to see them go, and the new incumbents will be welcomed by their numerous adherents. So it goes, "Times change, and we are changed with them."

We have received from Hon. E. E. Higbee his report as Superintendent of Public Instruction for the year 1884, from which we glean the following, as reported for Columbia county. The attendance of scholars during the year was 4,402 males and 4252 females, and the average cost per month for instruction was 78 cents. There were 225 teachers, with an average salary to males of $33.92 and females $27.58. Thirty-six of the teachers were graduates of State Normal Schools and one a college graduate. Ten teachers held professional certificates and only six have permanent certificates.

Some of the enterprising citizens of Wilkes Barre have organized a company to be called "The Wilkes Barre Lace Manufacturing Company," for the purpose of "manufacturing and dealing in lace goods and hosiery." Mr. Jas. C. Atkins has been chosen Superintendent and General Manager, and will go to Nottingham, England, where he will secure machinery and the operatives necessary to carry on the work. The machinery is to be placed in what is known as the Organ Company's building, and it is expected they will be ready for operation by the middle of March. This will be a new industry for this section of the country, and may be the means of starting many similar ones.

Burdette's lecture last Thursday night drew together at the Opera House the largest audience of the season. Every seat was occupied. His subject was the "Pilgrimage of the Funny Man," and by his illustrations he showed how easy it is to extract fun from the most commonplace occurrences. As the lecture occupied two hours in its delivery, we must refrain from reproducing it entire. It was very funny, and the audience enjoyed it thoroughly.

The lecture was preceded by a recitaton by Miss Emma Jones, which was a medley of well known poems, ranging from the sublime to the ridiculous. Miss Jones is an elocutionist of considerable ability, and the recitation chosen displayed her versatile power to fine advantage.

On New Year day the joint consistorial meeting of the Orangeville charge of Rev. Houtz's pastorate met for annual settlement, at the residence of the pastor. Though the official business was done in the Union church. In connection with the official meeting was tendered an invitation to the entire membership and friends of the Reformed Church throughout the entire charge, consisting of St. James, Zion, Orangeville and Hidlay Churches. On account of the bad condition of the roads many were not able to attend, though a large number were present. The consistories resolved a year ago that with annual official business meetings there be simultaneously church donation sociables, having for their object a higher development of acquaintanceship and sociability of the members of the different points, and for beneficiary purposes, both for pastor and people. They gladdened the pastor and his wife with their presence and presents, and particularly by suspending from their parlor ceiling, unknown to them, a most beautiful hanging lamp, which cost about eight dollars. The whole party brought and prepared a sumptuous dinner, to which justice was done by all.

Prize Rebus.

The following is the correct solution of the rebus sent out by F. D. Dentler:

"Our new Rebus is to inform the public generally that in everything belonging to the Boot and Shoe trade, the undersigned stand A. Number One, in the estimation of thousands of ladies and gentlemen who purchase their supplies at our store. The mystery of our extensive trade can be easily explained: Our stock is equal in all respects to any in the market, small profits and quick sales content us, and kind treatment, fair dealing and strict attention to business are our rules.

For Josh Billings' advice see lower right-hand corner.

If you are handsome, cultivate your boots; if you are homely, hoe your brains."

Dick Metherell is the only person who gave a correct solution, to whom was given a pair of gent's slippers.

Jerseytown.

Misses Sallie Watson and Cora Lee who are attending school at Bloomsburg, were at home during vacation.

Misses Flemming and Farnsworth of Rupert visited at Dr. Swisher's last week.

Miss Minnie Hendershot of Tecumseh, Michigar., is visiting at M. C. Kreamer's.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Eves of Millville, were in town on Sunday.

Mr. J. R. Biddle the genial clerk in the Post Office, was away visiting during the holidays.

The schools were closed last week, all the teachers attended the institute.

Mr. W. H. Christain received a telegram Saturday evening informing him of the death of his brother, Harry formerly of this community but for some years past a resident of northern Illinois. Mr. Christian's death was caused by the accidental discharge of a gun. His many friends hear with sorro w the sad story of his untimely death.

Esquire Welliver who cut his foot severely some time since, has so far recovered that he is able to use it slightly.

Capt. Wm. J. Allen still remains on the sick list. Y.

Commissioners' Appointments.

The new board of county commissioners, Messrs. Pohe, Parr and Mendenhall, took possession of their office on Monday morning last. There was a large attendance of applicants for the clerkship, and their friends, and the commissioners were subjected to a large amount of pressure on every side, to induce them to appoint this one or that one. There were twenty-three applicants for the place, but a number of them made no effort to secure the appointment beyond sending in their names. The real contest was between J. D. Bodine, A. F. Terwilliger, J. B. Casey, W. Krickbaum, G. A. Herring, M. F. Eyerly, W. B. Allen, and F. B. Hartman. At the first session on Monday no result was reached, but on Tuesday the suspense was ended by the selection of J. B. Casey for clerk, E. R. Ikeler was appointed solicitor, and W. W. Barrett, Janitor. For the latter place there were four applicants. It was a difficult thing for the commissioners to make a selection from so many, most of whom were well qualified for the clerkship. Mr. Casey has filled the position for six years, and thoroughly understands the work of the office. His retention was probably the best thing the commissioners could do, under the circumstances.

Buckhorn.

On Tuesday the 30th ult., while Frank Pursel was cutting down a tree on which another had lodged, he was caught by a limb of the lodged tree and violently thrown to the earth. He received severe injuries in the back, and it was first thought that his back was broken. From last reports he was some better.

Quite a number from this place were at Bloom to hear Burdette on Thursday evening of last week, and those that did not laugh heartily, say they smiled occasionally.

Weldy Dent purchased a milch cow of James Harris on Saturday last. James is preparing for the west.

Will C. Johnston of Jerseytown, drove through town last week on his way home from Institute. At first we did not recognize our old time friend, having removed his side-burns and wearing one of Bertsch's silk hats, which he says he won in a wager off a friend in the west over the late election.

Hugh Winner of Stonytown, spent Saturday and Sunday last with friends of this place.

Edwin Smith and David Gruber were home to see their mother on last Sunday.

William Harris of Hamburg, Pa., is visiting relatives and friends in this section.

Miss Nora Foulk is whiling away two weeks at Danville.

Harvey Hartman has named his first new little boy for Grover Cleveland, while Thomas Sands equally as patriotic has named his last new little boy for James G. Blaine.

As now reported, the following are some of the changes that will be made in the Spring: Frank Bombey moves on the Leidy farm, Aaron Nuss on the Weidman place, and William Rambo farms for David Vanhorn. E. D. Leidy, James Harris, John S. Hartman, William Shoemaker, Clark Bittenbender and Abram Broat will seek their fortunes in different parts of the west.

Percival Foulk has about sold his farm to William Hunt of Bloomsburg. Any other parties desiring to purchase farms will do well to call at A. G. Beagle's or Theo. Dent's, as both offer their farms at reasonable prices.

Protracted meeting is in progress in the M. E. church.

Rumors are afloat that another connubial ceremony will shortly be the leading topic for table talk.

Answer to last puzzle in Benton items. "Honorable William Elwell." FAIRY.

1313.

The above is the number which drew the beautiful doll in Clark & Son's store. At present writing the person holding the lucky ticket has not called for the doll.

Answers to Puzzle.

The answer to the puzzle by our Benton correspondent last week is "Honorable William Elwell." It has been correctly solved by Dr. C. W. Ammerman of Orangeville, W. Chrisman, Esq., of Bloomsburg, Jos. Knelly and Andrew McHenry of Stillwater, A. S. Fritz of Colescreek and Miss Adda M. Manning of Pittston, Pa.

Puzzles.

1 HALF SQUARE.

1, Puerile, 2, bony, 3, a taker of too much interest, 4, designated periods, 5, garden instruments, 6, hair, 7, pronoun, 8, a letter.

2, SQUARE WORD.

1, part of an acre, 2, oil of roses, 3, oil of roses, 4, an entrance.

Benton.

William Tubbs and Laura Conner, both of Benton, were married on Christmas, by his uncle, Rev. T. H. Tubbs, also of Benton. It never occurs to the young people that the sea of matrimony is a boys-terous and a squally one, until their bark is fairly set on sail in the voyage of life. They have the best wishes of all their friends.

Many citizens living by the highways and in towns along the streets, seriously obstruct good sleighing by throwing coal ashes in the roads during the slippery seasons. Heavily loaded teams are made to do double duty by drawing heavy loads over ash heaps. Soap would answer a better purpose.

We miss your Centralia correspondent, and the correspondence from Buckhorn, Wellliversville, and other places. Not froze up, we hope?

They are prospecting for coal on the farm of Washington Ipher, a half mile above Cambra, along the Berwick and North Mountain turnpike. Symptoms of coal have been discovered of late in Fairmount and Huntington.

Frank W. B. Stine, Frank Baker, Frank Keefer, J. Frank Karns, Frank Wilbur Shultz, Frank Bruce Keefer, Frank Freas Keefer, Frank Alonzo Ruckle, Frank Charles Ruckle, Frank Clell Shultz and Frank Faus fired salutes from guns and revolvers on New Year's morn for the neighbors, by traveling from house to house. their loud cheers and happy New Year wishes were highly appreciated by the neighbors, who treated the boys with cider, cakes and dainties. Call again, boys, when we begin to write 1886. This item may be classed with the franking privileged, though all will not pass for Franks.

A PUZZLE.

I am composed of twelve letters.
My 1, 2, 7, 8, 9 is part of the hand.
My 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 is the name of a county.
My 9, 3, 11, 12 is a pod vegetable.
My whole is a Democratic weekly periodical.

Teachers' Institute.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSIONS.

Dr. Monroe began the morning session with a talk on "Is Education Good For?" It is good for different things. 1st, It furnishes a [illegible] earning our bred and butter. 2d, It makes statesmen. 3rd, It awakens [illegible] 4th, It prepares us for complet[illegible] It is a complete, harmonious, symmetrical and symetrical development of a human being. The means by which the human being is so developed, or the school, the press and all kinds of human enterprise. He recommended a good bit of horse sense to teachers.

Prof. Noetling thought that teachers spent too much time in teaching one branch. He attributed the failures of many pupils to the teacher's inability to reach their minds and awaken and build up mind power in the child. The succes of a teacher should not be mesured by the amount of text book knowledg he crams into a child's mind, but by the amount of mind power he developes. The dul pupil he would cal slow and attributes this slowness to the teacher's inability to reach his mind. The teacher must represent the same thing in many different ways to different pupils. The succesful teacher is he who can teach slow pupils. The slow pupil becoms more prominent in public than the bright one. "Review every day and let part of every recitation be a review," is one of the Prof's. maxims before his classes. He also spoke of punishment, and thought that the word "punishment" sounded too harsh. In its stead he suggested "correctiv help." Do not punish through revenge. Let the child understand that the punishment or correctiv help is for the child's good. Be persistent in breaking up bad habits.

Dr. Groff spoke of the value of the five several kinds of food. The air he called a food and the one about which we wer least particular. The difference between air and other food is that the former goes directly to the blood, while the latter goes first to the stomach. Bad air has billed more people than any other cause. We cannot liv on one kind of food alone. He discussed the use, and particularly the abuse, of condiments and stimulents. The teacher to interest his pupils in physiology must know the entire subject first. He must know more than there is in a school book. He said that in some packing houses the sick hogs and those that hav died in the pens of disease, wer treated as the healthy ones. Milk is the only perfect food. Germs of diseases ar carried in milk. In families where a contagious disease exists, the disease can be carried from there in milk. Be careful where you buy your milk.

Prof. Sanford resumed his talk on fonics. They enable the child to discover new words for himself and giv him the power of the letters of the alfabet. He advises the use of the diacritical marks. The letters both printed and script should be pasted in some conspicuous place in the school room. He would continue the word method til the child had lerned 150 words. The words should be frequently reviewed and combined into many sentences. Let the child get the thought for himself.

The first speaker ot the afternoon was Prof. Wilbur. who continued his talk on civil government. He would teach the pupil the times, places and manner of electing all the officers of the township and the length of the term of office of each. He would also teach the same thing of the county and the State. This should be taught in all schools of the proper grade.

Prof. Sanford then spoke on primary reading and writing. He thinks the best way to teach writing is by having the pupils trace the letters at first. The Prof. was then called off for recess, after which Dr. Everett, private secretary to the Governor, was introduced. He spoke of our public school system and of the interest the Governor took in the public school teacher.

Prof. Harrison, of the Lehigh University, recited "Into the Valley of Death Rode the Six Hundred," and was enthusiastically applauded.

Prof. Sanford continued his remarks on writing. He thinks that all can become good writers. Teach your pupils to write their names first of all. Hav a care to pen-holding. Copy books 1 and 2 would be of no use in this system. Cut extracts from papers and have pupils write them on the board. Thus you teach reading and writing at one time.

Prof. Balliet, of Col. Parker's Normal School was then introduced. He spoke of machine education. The body should become a machine. The hand makes letters and words automatically in writing. The mind should not be made a machine. It should be taught to think.

THURSDAY'S SESSIONS.

Prof. Harrison began the morning's session with a talk on pronunciation. He showed how many people mispronounced through carelessness, as: God blesh you. Let me kish you.

Prof. Balliet was the next speaker. The following are a few of the things he said: The teacher is of greater consequence than books and apparatus and fine buildings. The teachers are as a rule unfit to teach. It is a wonder that there are any pupils that like school. The desire for knowledge is born with the child; but is crushed out of him by poor teachers. Teachers go on the plan that the child was created for the text book and not the text book for the child.

Teachers give the child too much to lern and cajole them into lerning it by offering them the choice of two evils—100 per cent or a less per cent. When this inducement fails the evils ar increased. The child is kept in. This fails, and flogging is the last resort. But the lessons become so repulsive to the child that he would suffer anything rather than learn them. The teacher is a sort of caterer. Knowledg is food for the mind. The mind craves knowledg as eagerly as the stomach does bred and meat. If the child had its food mesured out day after day as it has its lessons and wer required to eat it all with the same regularity as its lessons, food would become repulsive to the stomach and no amount of persuasist, such as keeping in and flogging could induce the child to eat its food. Teachers ar bad cooks they cook too much and compel those for whom they cook to eat it all and because they cook food not suited to the condition of those for whom they cook. He thought it wrong to compel a pupil who was fit for promotion to wait til the regular time for promotion. He should be promoted as soon as he is qualified. The object of thought in geografy was too frequently the map. The map was lines and dots and colors and no more to the child. The dots wer not cities and towns with streets and houses. The rivers wer crooked lines.

Prof. Sanford spoke on geografy for advanced pupils. He thought that teachers taught too much geography. He thought it of little importance to know many places outside of one's own state, and the farther the place is from one's home the les geografy need be known of it. In his schools the descriptiv parts are used as supplementary reading.

Dr. Waller spoke on school discipline. The teacher must cultivate in his pupils a habit of prompt obedience. To do this you must give frequent recreativ exercises to keep the pupils busy. Reverence for parents and superiors must be developed. Pupils should be taught mercy; but the teacher must hav all the traits of character that he would develope on the pupil.

Prof. Heck was the first speaker of the afternoon session. His subject was Local Geography and History. He said that few young pupils were interested in the study of geography and history; because in geografy the object of thought was the map and not the real mountains and rivers and towns and oceans; in history the event is too remote. The imagination is the most important faculty by means of which we learn.

[We have followed the phonetic spelling of the Secretary.—ED.]

The Institute Lectures.

MONDAY EVENING.

The first lecture of the week was given by Dr. G. G. Groff, on the Wonders of the Human Body. He first gave a brief description of the formation of the bones, flesh, blood, hair, nails, nerves, etc. In this part of his lecture he paid special attention to the cellular construction of every part of the body. He next dissected a paper manakin, accompanying the dissection with interesting explanations. He frequently touched upon the subject of hygiene.

TUESDAY EVENING.

Miss Guie recited "Robert of Lincoln" and "Green Mountain Justice."

Dr. T. Everett then delivered a lecture on "The Men who Win." There is a place in the world for every person. The men who succeed do their best in little things as well as in greater; they are not visionary; they as a rule come up from the lower classes of society, honesty urging them to intense exertion. All things come to him that is willing to wait; honest plodding persevering work must succeed. Honesty succeeds much better than dishonesty. Sympathy and grit are elements of success. Some men wait for good luck, forgetting that opposition and difficulties make men. The men, who having found out their calling concentrate all this power upon it, succeed.

In business, don't loose your individuality; don't worry; advertise, but honestly; avoid rash speculations; keep out of debt; be cheerful and make friends.

If you have delicate sensualities avoid politics. Political scandal and slanders, however, have no effect upon a mind that has the proper independence.

The speaker next said a few words to the ladies, expressing his desire to see every lady have a chance to demonstrate her ability. He held that to follow any continuous line of work for any considerable time, she must not marry; women's position in society is changing; they have the ability to be self supporting and the time is coming when they will have the opportunity.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The exercises of the evening were opened by a recitation, "The Miser's Death," by Prof. Harrison of Lehigh University.

"Education out of school" was next presented by Prof. Thos. Balliett. He held that the proper enironments must be placed around mind that it may educate itself; anything that gets the mind into habits of thinking that it would not other wise have gotten into educates. Therefore natural features of a country, callings or professions, statute laws, social contact, public sentiment, responsibility, bereavement, difficulties, in short most circumstances educate. As the mind developes its vocabulary means more to it. This lecture gave evidence of considerable originality of thought and the thoughts were clearly and forcibly stated. One thing that was especially worthy of notice was that when the speaker had finished his theme he stopped talking, something that not a few speakers forget.

Prof. Curran next gave a few interesting experiments in electricity.

Burdette's lecture is noted elsewhere.

Centralia.

On Monday evening a number of our enterprising citizens met in Geo. W. Davis' office and organized a stock company, the object of which is to erect an edifice which can be used as a concert hall and skating rink. The meeting was very successful as regards money matters. A committee was appointed to visit the rinks at Ashland and Shamokin and report on Saturday. The building is to be one hundred feet long by fifty feet wide, and will be erected on the vacant lots opposite the Mammoth store, on Locust Avenue.

Isaac Jones, who was severely injured by a fall of coal at the Continental mine a few weeks ago, is slowly recovering.

A fakir, selling worm powders on our streets last week, disposed of his stuff at a very lively rate.

The ball held by the young men of Dark Corner, for the benefit of Martin Gaughan, of base ball fame, who has been ill for several months, was a grand success.

Edward Burkhart and Miss Jettie Lavelle were married in St. Ignatius' church on Wednesday morning, by Rev. J. J. Russell.

George Benson of town, is again on the road, in the capacity of a drug agent.

George Maley has resigned as engineer at Centralia colliery, and will take charge of the engines at the Continental.

Tuesday being a holyday among the Catholics, the collieries were all idle.

The new skating rink in Ashland is well patronized by the young folks of this borough.

One of the "Lakes" near the Logan colliery is overflowing—with happiness—it's to be married next week.

John Foeller, while cutting ice on the Hazel Dell dam one day last week, slipped and fell into the water. He was taken out more dead than alive, and has been unable to leave the house since.

Bakey, Ball and Lynch, of Dickinson Seminary, who spent the Holidays with their parents, returned to school on Monday.

Dan Dougherty knows who will be our next Postmaster, but he will not tell every one.

John Curran is smiling again, this time its a fifteen-pound boy.

T. S. McNair of Hazleton, Assistant Engineer of the L. V. Company, was in town the fore part of the week.

PERSONALS.—Lizzie Young of Philadelphia, Miss Tully of Columbia, Hugh Sweeny of Chicago and Mr. Larned of Williamsport, were in town last week.

John Snyder's Annual Report.

EDITORS COLUMBIAN:

Friends and Fellow Citizens:—As the year of 1884 has closed upon us with all its cares, turmoils and strifes, and through the tender mercies of God I have again been spared to transmit to your many readers my annual report of the Borough of Bloomsburg. I did not expect, when I gave you the report of 1883, even to address you again on this subject, as I am now living on borrowed time—I have entered my 82nd year, and standing on the verge of Jordan waiting the Master's call. This has been an eventful year, the Presidential contest has been an exciting one and a close one. It now remains for the minority to submit to the majority; let the true followers of the meek and lowly Jesus take the President-elect with them to the throne of Heavenly grace, that he may be guided by the Divine Spirit in all his official acts the greatest good to the greatest number. The effectual fervent prayer of the righteous availeth much. The great question of our country may be summed up in two words, "Capital" and "Labor." Each one should have their respective rights belonging to them. I would say that in a life of 81 years I have never seen the industries or our country and foreign ones so paralyzed as at the present time—now, there is a cause for all this being entailed upon the toiling thousands in our industries throughout our land, and that cause is combined capital. Party spirit serves always to distract the public councils and enfeeble the public administration it agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms kindles the animosity of one part against another, ferments occasional riots, insurrections, and opens the door to foreign influence and corruption which finds a fasilated access to the government itself through the channels of party passions; thus the policy and will of the country are subjugated to the policy and will of another. The good Lord has bestowed upon us as a nation an abundant crop, said to be the largest yield we ever had, and it behooveth us as a nation to give Him our united thanks for His mercies and blessings conferred, upon us as a people and a nation. It has been a year of disasters with great loss of life, but not so large as that of 1883. The fire record of 1884 surpasses anything on record except the Chicago fire. It is computed the actual loss by fire in 1884 amounts to over seventy-four millions of dollars. There has been some slight shocks of earthquake at several points, without any serious damage. As a nation we are at peace with all foreign countries. May the blessings of God rest upon us as a nation, and direct our rulers in authority, in whatever they do. Do it with an eye single to the glory of God, and the welfare of the nation at large. Our town is improving, notwithstanding the depression of business. Three substantial brick buildings and four frame houses have been erected; the main sewer of the town from the Normal School to the river has been completed, also many connections have been made with the main sewer, all of which works well for the sanitary condition of the town in the future. The temperature of the month of January, 1884, the highest point of the thermometer was 46° above zero, lowest point 6° below zero, on the whole a cold month; the snow fall for January was 26½ inches. Thermometer for February, highest point 56° above, lowest point 4 above; the month of February was stormy with a heavy rain fall; it was rather a mild month; the snow tall was 11 inches. Thermometer for March, highest point 72° above, lowest 4° above; there was a great deal of rain fell this month; snow fall for March was 6 inches. Thermometer for April, highest point 82° above, lowest 30° above; thermometer for ten days stood from 30° to 40° above zero. It was very cold weather for April; the snow fall was 6 inches. Thermometer for May, highest point 90° in the shade, lowest point 38° above; for nine days the thermometer ranged from 80° to 90° in the shade, with two heavy frosts; it was altogether a pleasant month, vegetation fine. Thermometer for June, highest point 96° in the shade, lowest point 56° in the shade; for ten days the thermometer ranged from 90° to 96° in the shade, and for nine days the thermometer ranged from 80° to 86° in the shade; it was a warm, dry month; two timely rains fell to refresh the earth. Thermometer for July, highest point 94° in shade, lowest point 34° in shade; it was as dry and cold a month for July as I can remember of in my life. Thermometer for August, highest point 100° in shade, lowest point 54° in shade; for seven days the thermometer ranged from 90° to 100° in the shade; the 20th was the warmest day of the year; the most of the month was cool and dry, very little rain fell. Thermometer for September, highest point 100° in the shade, lowest point 45° in the shade; for nine days in succession the thermometer ranged from 92° to 100° in the shade, and for two days 100° in shade, and one day 99° in shade; it was the hottest month of the year, very slight rain fall. Thermometer for October, highest point 90° in the shade, lowest point 34° in shade; the first part of the month was mild and pleasant, the rest was rough and cold and rainy with severe frosts. Thermometer for November, highest point 68° above, lowest point 26° above; was smoky for four days, which was our Indian Summer; it was a cold, rough and stormy month; the snow fall was 4½ inches. Thermometer for December, highest point 56° above, lowest point, zero; the first part of the month was mild and pleasant for the season, the after parts cold and stormy; the snow fall was 15 inches. The temperature of 1884, on the whole mild. January was the coldest month of the year, and the month of September the hottest of the year. There were 173 clear days, some of them partially so. There were cloudy days 131; rainy days, including nights, 40; snowy days, including nights, 21. Thunder showers in 1884: 2 in April, 7 in May, 10 in June, 7 in July, 3 in August, 4 in September, 3 in October, and 1 in November—total 37. The depth of snow-fall for 1884 was 5 feet 10 inches. The mortality within the Borough limits of Bloomsburg during the year 1884 is as follows: adults 36; the united ages of the following adults amounts to two thousand, one hundred and thirty-six years: 2 between 90 and 95 years, 4 between 80 and 90 years, 7 between 70 and 80 years, 6 between 60 and 70 years, 2 between 50 and 60 years, 5 between 40 and 50 years, 4 between 30 and 40 years, 4 between 20 and 30 years, 2 between 18 and 20 years. From the cradled infant up to 5 years, 10; making in all 46 deaths from January 1st, 1884, to December 31st, 1884. Now, my friends, as this may be the last time, perhaps, that I will address you, I would now say to one and all, set thine house in order for thou shalt die, and not live. All of which is respectfully submitted by your friend and well wisher in Christ. JOHN SNYDER.

Bloomsburg, Jan. 1, 1885.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Cleaning up Sales have begun at I. W. Hartman & Son's, all kinds of Remnants cheap.

C. C. Marr wants lard.

The person holding ticket No. 1313 will please present same and receive present Clark & Son.

C. C. Marr is selling men's boots at cost.

If you are in debt to I. W. Hartman & Son's you will receive a statement unless you call and pay up.

Go to C. C. Marr's for geese feathers.

You can save money by buying your Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, 10¢ Sheeting Muslins, Prints, Ginghams, all kinds of Muslins away down at Clark & Son's.

Trade dollars at par for dry goods at C. C. Marr's.

Look at the Embroideries when you go to I. W. Hartman & Son's hung all over the Store in short pieces with short prices.

Call and see the blankets that C. C. Marr offers at cost.

We have a few Ladies' and Children's Coats to close cheap, Clark & Son.

Ed. V. Hartman of I. W. Hartman & Son has been to New York this week. In a few days call and see his early Spring goods.

C. C. Marr wants one or two ton of good timothy hay for goods, or on account.

Best heavy Muslin again at I. W. Hartman & Son's, 7c. yard by bolt.

MARRIAGES.

TUBBS.—CONNER.—At Hamline, Dec. 25, 1884, by Rev. T. H. Tubbs, Mr. William A. Tubbs to Miss Laura M. Conner, both of Benton township, Col. Co., Pa.

BENSCOTER—EDWARDS.—On Dec. 25th, 1884, by Rev. G. V. Savdige, Major A. Benscoter of Muhlenberg, Luzerne county, Pa., to Miss Edorah E. Edwards of Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, Pa.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MR. GOUGH ON SILK HATS.

"It would be no violation of the commandment," said John B. Gough, "if a man were to fall down and worship the silk hat, for it is not made in the likeness of anything in heaven, or on earth, or in the waters which are under the earth." Besides it heats the head and causes the hair to fall off. Parker's Hair Balsam will stop that and restore the original color to gray or faded hair. Not oily, not a dye, beneficial, deliciously perfumed. A perfect hair dressing. 50c. All druggists. Sep 19-5t

"ROUGH ON COUGHS."

Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for coughs, colds, sore throat, hoarseness. Troches, 15c. Liquid, 25c.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

HEART PAINS.

Palpitation, dropsical, dizziness, indigestion, headache, sleeplessness cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

"RUCH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns. 15c Quick, complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

"ROUGH ON PAIN" POROUSED PLASTER;

Strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side rheumatism, neuralgia.

THIN PEOPLE.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia headache, nervousness, debility. $1.

WHOOPING COUGH,

and the many throat affections of children, promptly, pleasantly and safely relieved by "Rough on Coughs" troches, 15c.; balsam, 25c.

MOTHERS.

If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

LIFE PRESERVER.

If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

"ROUGH ON TOOTHACHE."

Instant relief for neuralgia, toothache, faccache. Ask for "Rough on Toothache." 15 and 25 cents.

HIS SLIPPERY GLASS EYE.

"The Squire," says the author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," wore one glass eye and a wig. The glass eye was constantly slipping out of focus, and the wig turning around sidewise on his head whenever he addressed the people of the Flat Creek District." Sad

The Great Caterer and Nurse of Used Up Statesmen.

One of the veterans of Washington got to gossiping lately about Wormley, the late hotel-keeper. "I knew him," he said, "when he was steward of the Washington club, which occupied the house facing Lafayette square which is now used as the headquarters of the Commissary General of the army. You remember the famous quarrel between Gen. Sickles and Key. Well, Key was shot right in front of the club house, and Wormly was the man who rushed out and brought him inside. Key was a member of club, and Wormley did the best he could to prevent publicity to the affair. Secretary Seward afterward occupied the club-house as his residence. It was in this building that Atzeroth, the assassin, attempted the Secretary's life. In the war times it was customary for each cabinet officer to have a military guard around his house. The assassin passed the guard saying that he was the bearer of some medicine for Seward who was then quite ill. He gained admittance without difficulty, and would have killed Seward had it not been that the sick man had had an operation performed on his throat a few days before and the surgeons had placed an iron bandage around it to keep his head in the proper position. Before Atzeroth could accomplish his purpose he was beaten off by Robinson, the colored valet, who afterwards received a medal from Congress, and Margaret Broadhead, the housekeeper, who is now employed in the Treasury department. Wormly was called in after the attack, and nursed Seward until he recovered. To return to the Sickles-Key affair. I have heard it stated as a fact that all through the war the band of Sickles' brigade never played 'The Star Spangled Banner,' out of deference to the general's feelings. One of Mrs. Lincoln's brothers was Capt. Todd, of the Confederate army. During the entire war a correspondence was kept up betwen the brother and sister, all of the letters passing through Wormley's hands. When Tad Lincoln was sick the President sent for Wormley, and he nursed the boy at the White House. Wormley was perhaps the most famous nurse of this century. Among the great men he attended were Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Stephen A. Douglas, Henry Wilson, Charles Sumner, and others of equal prominence in the history of the country. When Lincoln was shot, Sumner and Zach Chandler sent at once for Wormley. He went to the Paterson house and remained with the President until he died. In this connection it will be remembered that subsequently Littlefield, the artist, painted a picture, 'The Deathbed of Lincoln.' At first some of those present objected to having Wormley in the picture, although he was one of the most conspicuous figures, and was holding Lincoln's head in his hands when he breathed his last. Sumner and Zach Chandler heard about it and threatened to expose the whole matter, and as a consequence the objection was withdrawn. The trouble over that picture did not end there. It appears that as soon as Booth fired the fatal shot there was a cry: 'Is there a physician in the theatre?' Dr. Charles S. Taft, of the army, happened to be present and he went at once to the side of the dying President. It was through his orders that Lincoln was removed to the Peterson house. Taft remained with Lincoln until he died. Of course he expected to be represented in the picture, and was, but later Surgeon General Crane and Taft scratched out and his own portrait inserted in the place. The picture was photographed when first painted, and clearly showed Taft where Crane now is. In the famous Grant Greeley campaign you remember that Charles Sumner addressed a letter advising all colored men to vote for Greeley. That letter was written to Wormley, although the fact has never been made public before. When Garfield was shot, Drs. Bliss and Barnes sent for Wormley, and he supplied all the beef tea and other meat extracts used at the White House during that terrible summer. A statement has been widely published that Wormley's daughter married one of the French legation. That is not true. His niece, the daughter of his brother Ralph, married Paul Girard, the first secretary of the French legation some years ago, and afterward died in France. Among the colored population here Wormley was held in highest esteem. He had more influence than Fred Douglass, for the reason that Douglass has always been suspected of trading his power with them for his personal advantage, Wormley, on the contrary, studiously avoided the whirlpool of politics, and devoted himself almost exclusively to his hotel business, in which he amassed a considerable fortune. He entertained no colored guests at his house, and they never gave him any trouble by making application for accommodations."—*Chicago Times Washington Letter.*

Concise Talk.

Few men understand how to express their ideas forcibly and concisely. If one has plenty of time at his disposal one can make himself understood, but too often the number of words used is out of all proportion to the ideas. The peculiarly nervous temperament, and the limited vocabulary of most Americans lead them to express themselves in a vague, verbose fashion. They are too long getting at the pith of what they are talking about; and when they reach this point their inability to remember the two or three words, that would put their thoughts in a compact, intelligible form, compels them to use ten where one, were it the right one, would have been sufficient. Not infrequently this vagueness is a cloak assumed for the moment to cover imperfect information or ill-defined ideas regarding the subject that is being discussed. This false pride which shows itself in a desire to seem to know something about that of which one knows little or nothing, is the cause of much loose, meaningless talk which may serve its purpose temporarily, but which more often leaves a listener in such a state of uncertainty that he is as likely as not to attribute his doubts to his own dullness. Honesty, simplicity and exactness are not qualities that are conspicuous in the conversation of most men we meet.

For packing eggs there is nothing better than the regular egg case so generally used. When it is desirable to pack eggs in the house for setting, they should be kept on the little end in bran. Boxes should be made with shelves of boards provided with holes large enough to hold the eggs.

There never was a more concise form of expression than the answer of the man of the Sierras, who, when asked about the character of a neighbor, replied: 'Mister, I don't know very much about, him, but my impression is that he'd make a first-class stranger.'

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TO THE PUBLIC.—*Greeting:* As the conductors of the largest business of the kind in the world, (and therefore having an extraordinary experience), we feel justified in making the following statements:

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SAFEGUARDS AGAINST EPIDEMICS.

SECOND.—The kidneys and liver are the sewers of the system, and unless they are kept in perfect working order no amount of public sanitation can prevent epidemics raging among the people. The prudent man, *in the winter and spring*, will fortify the system against any such possibility. Dr. Koch, the celebrated German Scientist and physician, says, for instance, that cholera will have but little effect among those who keep the digestive organs and the kidneys and liver in healthful operation. Warner's Safe Remedies are the best scientific curatives and preventatives, and should be used *now* as a safeguard against any future scourge.

SCIENTIFIC SPECIFICS.

THIRD—*We do not cure every known disease from one bottle*, for Warner's Safe Remedies number seven scientific specifics, which have been put upon the market, only in obedience to strong public demand.

RECOGNIZED STANDARDS.

FOURTH.—Warner's Safe Remedies, spite of all opposition, have won the favor of the profession as well as the masses, and are recognized as the leading standard medical preparations.

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FIFTH.—After six years of unequaled experience, we can give these unqualified guarantees.

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GUARANTEE III.—*Curative Effects Permanent.* That Warner's Safe Remedies are not *merely temporary, but permanent*, in their curative effects and will sustain every claim, if used *sufficiently* and as directed.

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SIXTH.—Special inquiry among hundreds of our oldest patients results in unequivocal testimony that the cures wrought six, five, four and three years ago, were *permanent*. And most of these patients *were pronounced incurable* when they began Warner's Safe Remedies.

Read a *few* of thousands of testimonials.

REV. ANDREW J. GRAHAM, Grand Island, Neb., was cured of Bright's Disease in 1881, by Warner's Safe Cure, and in 1883 he reported that all local trouble had disappeared.

ELDER JAMES S. PRESCOTT, box 262, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1878 was pronounced incurable of Bright's disease; in 1879 he began the use of Warner's Safe Cure, and in 1884 he reported "health never better; just past 80th year; am an enthusiast for Warner'sSafe Cure."

CHARLES D. CRANDELL, P. M., Big Rapids, Mich., was sick four years from Kidney Disease, in 1884 he reported "the benefits derived from Warner's Safe Cure, four years ago, were permanent; have had no trouble since."

REV. E. D. HOPKINS, Dodge's Corners, Wis., suffered for many years with Kidney disorder, and was confined in an Asylum; he began using Warner's Safe Cure in 1882, and December 15, 1884, he reported himself sound and well.

C. F. B. HASKELL, Locating Engineer of the B. C. R. & N. R. R. Dakota, in 1883 reported that his wife was utterly prostrated with female difficulties and at times was out of her head; finding no relief from Physicians, was restored to health by Warner's Safe Cure, and Nov., 1884, Mr. H. wrote "my wife has never seen the slightest return of her difficulty."

SEVENTH.—It is a source of great gratification to us that Warner's Safe Remedies have been permanently beneficial to so many sufferers. *This permanency of power over disease gives them the most exalted rank, and in this particular they have no equal.*

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Sheep Husbandry.

During the last three or four years prices of wool have been so low that farmers have become dissatisfied with sheep farming, and have determined to give up this branch of their business. Some have already done this, and others are trying to sell their sheep upon a depressed market, and it is probably true that the flocks of a majority of those who are not trying to sell receive far less careful attention than those flocks would receive were wool worth from forty to fifty cents per pound. Thus, flocks which might be made to yield a fair, direct profit with careful keeping, become unprofitable through neglect. It is quite natural in almost every business to give the greater care and attention to that branch which brings in the greater immediate returns, but it may not be always wise to do so.

It will be found that, taking any period of ten successive years, sheep-keeping has averaged as well in appreciable returns as has almost any other branch of farming, and there seems to be no good reason for supposing that this will not be true of the next ten years. The wool market is depressed, but so is the wheat market. Potatoes form a large part of the farm products of this country, and farmers think the price of potatoes too low to pay. Oats and hay are selling for prices below those which farmers feel that they ought to get for these staples, and there are other farm products which are selling at figures which producers are ready to declare to yield a living profit. Yet it would be folly to refuse to plant potatoes or corn or sow oats or wheat this year because prices are low. In farming operations it is especially true that it is the general average results which must decide as to the profitableness of any given crop, and not the result of one or two years.

It may be well to look carefully into the sheep-growing branch of farming before deciding that it is unprofitable. Even when mutton is supposed to have comparatively little value—and that place can scarcely be found where sheep-keeping forms but one of several branches of work on the farm—fair consideration of all the advantages arising from sheep husbandry will doubtless convince the farmer that "the hoof of the sheep is golden still." Liberal estimates place the cost of keeping sheep at $2 per head per year. At current rates fair fleeces will average about $2 each when weaned. If it be assumed that the number of lambs carried safely through weaning be equal to 50 per cent. of the number of sheep in the flock, the direct annual income will be $3 each for the sheep kept, or $1 per head profit. To this should be added the profit which comes from the conversion of the forage of the farm, the brush an weeds, the grain and roots, into rich manure and into marketable mutton and wool. The exact value of the work done by the sheep in keeping fence rows and other places free from weeds, brambles and brush, cannot be easily calculated, nor can that of their services in spreading rich fertilizing material evenly over the land; but these all have a practical and by no means small value, which should be considered in counting the income from sheep husbandry.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

Swine Raising.

The results which have attended the better housing, more careful breeding and higher feeding of pigs, in comparatively recent years, have convinced most people that any rickety structure is not sufficient even for the accommodation of swine. For many years country people regarded the pig as the dirtiest and least to be cared for, in the way of housing, of all the animals in their possession, and treated it accordingly. Probably few animals are less fastidious about the source from which their food comes than the common pig; but if properly attended to the natural habits of the pig are more cleanly than was formerly supposed. The pig-stye should be preserved in the dryest, cleanest manner possible: the food regularly and judiciously supplied, and the skin of the animal curried frequently.

The *Tribune & Farmer* says: Hogs are not protected from the cold by coatings of hair, fine and thick, like other animals, and are therefore very susceptible to severe winter weather. To make pork-raising profitable, there should be a daily increase in weight, from the suckling to mature swine, and this may easily be done, yet there are farmers who feed plentifully of corn all winter, and their hogs barely come out in spring as heavy as they were in the fall. They are fed in the snow and allowed to nest in the fence corners or open sheds, and shiver off as much flesh every day as the grain makes.

Now we need not go into details in regard to this matter, for every farmer knows, from both humanity and motives of profit, that a good, warm pig-stye, and plenty of clean straw for bedding pays double the expense required to provide them. A well-bred fall pig, cared for as he should be during winter, may be made to dress from two to three hundred pounds at ten months old, while one unprotected would not reach more than half the amount, at the same time consuming an equal amount of corn.

If they do not gain in winter the feed is virtually lost, and the swine is in worse condition than in fall, because stunted, and half of the summer passes before they obtain a thriving condition.

ODD ITEMS.

A Wyoming man named James Agon, was recently married. A few weeks later he petitioned the court to add a "y" to his last name.—*Graphic.*

"Did you ever kiss a pair of pouting lips?" asks an exchange. No; but we have received a pout from a pair of kissing lips.—*Boston Transcript.*

There is a female band in Baltimore. The proper band for a female to belong to is a husband. She can usually play him for all he is worth.—*Hatchet.*

The cold winds remind the farmers that it is time to put their cattle under cover. Ye, who have steers to shed, prepare to shed them now.—*New York Journal.*

A dentist in Burlington, Vt., is also a member of the fire department. He answered an alarm the other day so suddenly that he left a patient in the chair, with her mouth encumbered with a variety of tooth-filling apparatus. She was unable to speak for an hour, but when her tongue resumed its office she bade him good by very decidedly, and transferred her case to another practitioner.

A Wisconsin granger writes to a Democratic Congressman at Washington that the wants a "foren mishun," and bases his claims for the office partly on the fact that he has eleven children to support. Another man wants to be an examiner in the "pention offis," and still another wants a place worth $3,000 a year, and of such a nature that he could take the work home and do it at night, while he studied law the daytime.

The Supreme Court of Maine decides in regard to college students that the right to vote in the town where the college is located depends upon the question of intention of residence. If a student intends to remain in the place only until he completes his studies he cannot claim a residence there such as will entitle him to vote. But if he intends to make that his home in the future, then he may be regarded as a permanent resident and a voter.

The legal profession in the State of New York has increased in the last seven years at the rate of 17 per cent., whereas the medical has increased at the rate of 3. The statement is curious, and appears to be accurate. The point of interest does not lie in the comparison of the two professions, but in the fact that the number of lawyers are out of all proportion to the growth of the population. We doubt, however, if they vary much from the proportionate increase of wealth.

A Jack's Valley ranchman has posted the following threatening notice: 'If any man's or woman's kows or oxes get on these oats, his or her tails will be cut off as the case may be.'

A trifling mistake often changes the entire of a person's life. A short time ago the local paper at Red Bluff, Cal., announced that "the prayer meeting at the M. E. church will be hell to-night." This typographical error made many people believe that something remarkable was to take place at this meeting, and the church was crowded. The officiating brethren, greatly encouraged by the large audience, were inspired to eloquence, and the result was that thirteen converted persons united with the church.

Jas. H. Mercer states that indigestion prepares every one for disease, but guarantees Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets to cure all forms of indigestion.

A new product introduced to the trade under the name of "dolphin meat," is in reality the smoked flesh of the porpoise.

Ask James H. Mercer about Acker's Blood Elixir, the only preparation guaranteed to cleanse the blood and remove all chronic diseases.

Forty-five German cities and towns have now gone to the extravagance of the telephone.

—Boarding Stable.—

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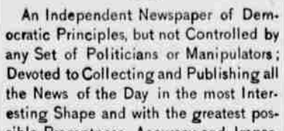

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HEADQUARTERS
For the Celebrated Chickering, Ivers & Pond, and Vose & Son Pianos. World-renowned Estey Organs, Violins, Accordeons and Sheet Music. Celebrated White, New High Arm Davis, New Home, Royal St. John, and Light Running Domestic Sewing Machines. Needles, oil and attachments for all makes of Sewing Machines.
MAIN STREET,
Bloomsburg

C. B. ROBBINS,
DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic
WINES AND LIQUORS,
AND JOBBER IN CIGARS.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

READY PAY STORE.
G. P. STINER,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Orangeville, Pa.,
UNDER ODD FELLOWS' HALL OPPOSITE
OLD CENTENNIAL HOTEL.
All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods. Cheapest Ready Pay Store in the county. Having opened a general store I solicit a share of the public patronage.
G. P. STINER.
Oct 31-3 mos

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Pennsylvania Railroad.
Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect Nov. 17th, 1884. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD,

9.10 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 5.10 p. m.; Washington 6.20 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

2.00 p. m.—Day express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7.25 p. m.; New York, 10.20 p. m.; Baltimore 7.30 p. m.; Washington, 8.45 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.30 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 a. m.; New York 6.10 a. m. sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On sundays a through sleeping car will be run; on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.30 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 7.00 a. m. New York 11.20 a. m.; Baltimore 7.40 a. m.; Washington, 8.5 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.20 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.53—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.10 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

5.35 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.30 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m., Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. daily, Harrisburg, 8.30 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.55 a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 1.10 p. m. with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 8.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.10 a. m.; Washington, 9 40 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.5 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving a Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 p. m.; Washington, 10.0 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.25 p. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury 5.15 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 10.30 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.37 a. m.; Wilkes-barre 12.15 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.30 p. m., Wilkes-barre 8.0 p. m.

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.35 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.01 p. m., Sunbury 12.55 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.45 p. m., riving at Bloom Ferry 4.15 p. m., Sunbury 5.10 m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent

PHILADELPHIA AND READING R. R.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
Nov. 16, 1884

TRAINS LEAVE SUNBURY AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11.57 a. m.

For Catawissa, 11.57 a. m. 6.15 and 9.40 p. m.
For Williamsport, 9.55 10.45 a. m. and 4.06 p. m.
For Lewisburg and Sunbury, 4.06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR SUNBURY LEAVE AS FOLLOWS. (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, via. Tamaqua 8.45 a. m. and via. Bound Brook Route 7.45 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9.50 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11.35 a. m., Pottsville, 12.30 p. m. and Tamaqua, 1.47 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6.50 10.30 a. m. and 5.00 p. m.
Leave Williamsport, 9.50 a.m, 4.05 and 5.40 p. m.
Leave Sunbury 4.10 p. m.
" Lewisburg 4.45 p. m.
Passengers go and from Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager
C. G. HANCOCK, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
Jan. 10 1881—tf.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m
9 00	1 30	9 15	....Scranton....	5 50	9 40	2 20
8 54	1 24	9 19	....Bellevue....	5 55	9 45	2 25
8 48	1 19	9 14	....Taylorville....	6 01	9 50	2 30
8 40	1 11	9 06	....Lackawanna....	6 09	9 57	2 38
8 33	1 05	8 59	....Pittston....	6 17	10 04	2 46
8 27	12 57	8 53	....West Pittston....	6 23	10 09	2 51
8 22	12 53	8 48	....Wyoming....	6 28	10 14	2 56
8 17	12 47	8 43	....Maltby....	6 32	10 17	3 00
8 12	12 43	8 39	....Bennett....	6 36	10 20	3 03
8 08	12 39	8 35	....Kingston....	6 40	10 23	3 06
8 08	12 37	8 35	....Kingston....	6 40	10 42	3 06
8 03	12 34	8 30	Plymouth June	6 50	10 29	3 11
7 59	12 26	8 25	....Plymouth....	6 55	10 33	3 15
7 54	12 20	8 21	....Avondale....	7 00	10 37	3 20
7 50	12 15	8 17	....Nanticoke....	7 05	10 41	3 24
7 43	12 07	8 10	Hunlock's Creek	7 12	10 48	3 32
7 39	11 59	7 58	....Shickshinny....	7 24	10 59	3 45
7 18	12 42	7 47	....Hick's Ferry....	7 47	11 10	3 57
7 11	11 35	7 41	....Beach Haven....	7 53	11 16	4 03
7 05	11 28	7 34	....Berwick....	8 00	11 23	4 10
6 58	11 22	7 27	....Briar Creek....	8 06	11 34	4 16
6 54	11 18	7 23	....Willow Grove....	8 10	11 37	4 19
6 50	11 15	7 19	....Light Bridge....	8 14	11 40	4 23
6 42	11 08	7 11	....Espy....	8 21	11 48	4 30
6 36	11 01	7 05	....Bloomsburg....	8 28	11 52	4 36
6 30	10 56	7 00	....Report....	8 34	11 57	4 42
6 25	10 51	6 54	Catawi'a Bridge	8 39	12 02	4 47
6 08	10 35	6 37	....Danville....	8 55	12 20	5 05
6 00	10 28	6 29	....Chulasky....	9 02	12 28	5 12
5 55	10 24	6 25	....Cameron....	9 06	12 32	5 16
5 40	10 10	6 10	Northumberland	9 20	12 50	5 30
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.
Superintendent's office, Scranton, Feb. 1st, 1882.

JAMES REILLY,
Tonsorial Artist,
again at his old stand under EXCHANGE HOTEL, and has as usual a FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his old customers and of the public generally.
July 16, '80-tf

AGENCY OF
WILEY & RUSSELL'S
LABOR SAVING TOOLS
&
MACHINERY.

Head Qaurters for Iron, Steel, Horseshoes Nails and Wagon Makers' and Blacksmiths' Supplies. Send Birtenbender, Store & Warerooms 118 Franklin Ave., also warerooms 111 Franklin Ave., and 105 Centre street.
SCRANTON PA.
may 23 1y